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(54) **VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR VARIANTS
HAVING IMPROVED FACTOR VIII BINDING
AFFINITY**

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ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a
modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF) having a higher
Factor VIII binding affinity than non-modified VWF, its
pharmaceutical use and method of its preparation.

20 Claims, No Drawings

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VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR VARIANTS HAVING IMPROVED FACTOR VIII BINDING AFFINITY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor which exhibits improved binding affinity to Factor VIII. The invention further relates to a complex comprising the polypeptide and FVIII, to a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of the invention and a method of producing the polypeptide. Furthermore, the invention concerns the therapeutic or prophylactic use of the polypeptide or complex of the invention for treating bleeding disorders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are various bleeding disorders caused by deficiencies of blood coagulation factors. The most common disorders are hemophilia A and B, resulting from deficiencies of blood coagulation factor VIII and IX, respectively. Another known bleeding disorder is von Willebrand's disease.

In plasma FVIII exists mostly as a noncovalent complex with VWF and its coagulant function is to accelerate factor IXa dependent conversion of factor X to Xa. Due to the complex formation of FVIII and VWF it was assumed for a long time that FVIII and VWF functions are two functions of the same molecule. Only in the seventies it became clear that FVIII and VWF are separate molecules that form a complex under physiologic conditions. In the eighties then the dissociation constant of about 0.2 nmol/L was determined (Leyte et al., *Biochem J* 1989, 257: 679-683) and the DNA sequence of both molecules was studied.

Classic hemophilia or hemophilia A is an inherited bleeding disorder. It results from a chromosome X-linked deficiency of blood coagulation FVIII, and affects almost exclusively males with an incidence of between one and two individuals per 10.000. The X-chromosome defect is transmitted by female carriers who are not themselves hemophiliacs. The clinical manifestation of hemophilia A is an increased bleeding tendency. Before treatment with FVIII concentrates was introduced the mean life span for a person with severe hemophilia was less than 20 years. The use of concentrates of FVIII from plasma has considerably improved the situation for the hemophilia A patients increasing the mean life span extensively, giving most of them the possibility to live a more or less normal life. However, there have been certain problems with the plasma derived concentrates and their use, the most serious of which have been the transmission of viruses. So far, viruses causing hepatitis B, non-A non-B hepatitis and AIDS have hit the population seriously. Since then different virus inactivation methods and new highly purified FVIII concentrates have recently been developed which established a very high safety standard also for plasma derived FVIII.

In severe hemophilia A patients undergoing prophylactic treatment FVIII has to be administered intravenously (i.v.) about 3 times per week due to the short plasma half-life of FVIII of about 12 to 14 hours. Each i.v. administration is cumbersome, associated with pain and entails the risk of an infection especially as this is mostly done at home by the patients themselves or by the parents of children being diagnosed for hemophilia A.

It would thus be highly desirable to create a FVIII with increased functional half-life allowing the manufacturing of

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pharmaceutical compositions containing FVIII, which have to be administered less frequently.

Several attempts have been made to prolong the half-life of non-activated FVIII either by reducing its interaction with cellular receptors (WO 03/093313A2, WO 02/060951A2), by covalently attaching polymers to FVIII (WO 94/15625, WO 97/11957 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,970,300), by encapsulation of FVIII (WO 99/55306), by introduction of novel metal binding sites (WO 97/03193), by covalently attaching the A2 domain to the A3 domain either by peptidic (WO 97/40145 and WO 03/087355) or disulfide linkage (WO 02/103024A2) or by covalently attaching the A1 domain to the A2 domain (WO2006/108590).

Another approach to enhance the functional half-life of FVIII or VWF is by PEGylation of FVIII (WO 2007/126808, WO 2006/053299, WO 2004/075923) or by PEGylation of VWF (WO 2006/071801) which pegylated VWF by having an increased half-life would indirectly also enhance the half-life of FVIII present in plasma. Also fusion proteins of FVIII have been described (WO 2004/101740, WO2008/077616 and WO 2009/156137).

VWF, which is missing, functionally defect or only available in reduced quantity in different forms of von Willebrand disease (VWD), is a multimeric adhesive glycoprotein present in the plasma of mammals, which has multiple physiological functions. During primary hemostasis VWF acts as a mediator between specific receptors on the platelet surface and components of the extracellular matrix such as collagen. Moreover, VWF serves as a carrier and stabilizing protein for procoagulant FVIII. VWF is synthesized in endothelial cells and megakaryocytes as a 2813 amino acid precursor molecule. The amino acid sequence and the cDNA sequence of wild-type VWF are disclosed in Collins et al. 1987, *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:4393-4397. The precursor polypeptide, pre-pro-VWF, consists of a 22-residue signal peptide, a 741-residue pro-peptide and the 2050-residue polypeptide found in mature plasma VWF (Fischer et al., *FEBS Lett.* 351: 345-348, 1994). After cleavage of the signal peptide in the endoplasmic reticulum a C-terminal disulfide bridge is formed between two monomers of VWF. During further transport through the secretory pathway 12 N-linked and 10 O-linked carbohydrate side chains are added. More important, VWF dimers are multimerized via N-terminal disulfide bridges and the propeptide of 741 amino acids length is cleaved off by the enzyme PACE/furin in the late Golgi apparatus. The propeptide as well as the high-molecular-weight multimers of VWF (VWF-HMWM) are stored in the Weibel-Pallade bodies of endothelial cells or in the α -Granules of platelets.

Once secreted into plasma the protease ADAMTS13 cleaves VWF within the A1 domain of VWF. Plasma VWF therefore consists of a whole range of multimers ranging from single dimers of 500 kDa to multimers consisting of up to more than 20 dimers of a molecular weight of over 10,000 kDa. The VWF-HMWM hereby having the strongest hemostatic activity, which can be measured in ristocetin cofactor activity (VWF:RCO). The higher the ratio of VWF:RCO/VWF antigen, the higher the relative amount of high molecular weight multimers.

Defects in VWF are causal to von Willebrand disease (VWD), which is characterized by a more or less pronounced bleeding phenotype. VWD type 3 is the most severe form in which VWF is completely missing, VWD type 1 relates to a quantitative loss of VWF and its phenotype can be very mild. VWD type 2 relates to qualitative defects of VWF and can be as severe as VWD type 3. VWD type 2 has many sub forms some of them being associated

with the loss or the decrease of high molecular weight multimers. Von VWD type 2a is characterized by a loss of both intermediate and large multimers. VWD type 2B is characterized by a loss of highest-molecular-weight multimers.

VWD is the most frequent inherited bleeding disorder in humans and can be treated by replacement therapy with concentrates containing VWF of plasmatic or recombinant origin. VWF can be prepared from human plasma as for example described in EP 05503991. EP 0784632 describes a method for isolating recombinant VWF.

In plasma FVIII binds with high affinity to von VWF, which protects it from premature catabolism and thus, plays in addition to its role in primary hemostasis a crucial role to regulate plasma levels of FVIII and as a consequence is also a central factor to control secondary hemostasis. The half-life of non-activated FVIII bound to VWF is about 12 to 14 hours in plasma. In von Willebrand disease type 3, where no or almost no VWF is present, the half-life of FVIII is only about 6 hours, leading to symptoms of mild to moderate hemophilia A in such patients due to decreased concentrations of FVIII. The stabilizing effect of VWF on FVIII has also been used to aid recombinant expression of FVIII in CHO cells (Kaufman et al. 1989, Mol Cell Biol).

There is a need for VWF molecules having improved affinity to FVIII in order to stabilize FVIII. It was surprisingly found that mutations in the D' domain of VWF can increase the affinity of VWF to FVIII. This allows providing FVIII/VWF complexes having a high affinity which are advantageous in therapy and prophylaxis of bleeding disorder.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF), wherein the amino acid sequence of said modified VWF has at least one mutation within the D' domain relative to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31, and wherein the binding affinity of said polypeptide comprising a modified VWF to Factor VIII (FVIII) is higher than that of a reference polypeptide, wherein the amino acid sequence of said reference polypeptide is identical to the amino acid sequence of said polypeptide comprising a modified VWF except that the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of the reference polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:31.

According to a preferred embodiment of the first aspect, the Factor VIII binding affinity of the polypeptide exceeds that of the reference polypeptide by at least 10 percent.

In another preferred embodiment, the affinity constant K_A for binding of the polypeptide to wild type Factor VIII is at least $3 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1}$.

In one aspect, the invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF), wherein the amino acid sequence of said modified VWF has at least one substitution within the D' domain relative to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31, wherein said substitution replaces a negatively charged amino acid present in the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31 with a neutral amino acid or with a positively charged amino acid.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF),

wherein the amino acid sequence of said modified VWF has at least one substitution within the D' domain relative to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31,

5 wherein said substitution replaces a neutral amino acid present in the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31 with a positively charged amino acid.

It is preferred that the mutation within the D' domain includes an amino acid substitution at one of positions 779, 781, 787, 789, 793, 794, 796, 798, 802, 818, 819, 825, 835, 838 and 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

It is further preferred that the mutation within the D' domain includes an amino acid substitution at one of positions 779, 781, 789, 793, 794, 802, 818, 819, 835, 838 and 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2. For example, the amino acid substitution within the D' domain may be selected from the group consisting of Asp779Asn, Leu781 Pro, Glu787Gln, Thr789Ala, Gln793Arg, Asn794Lys, Asp796Ala, Glu798Gln, Met802Arg, Met802Lys, Glu818Ala, Glu818Lys, Asn819Lys, Glu825Lys, Glu835Gln, Pro838Lys, and Asp853Asn, wherein the numbering refers to SEQ ID NO:2.

In another embodiment, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:33 or SEQ ID NO:34, with the proviso that the D' domain of the modified VWF contains at least one substitution relative to SEQ ID NO:31. For example, the polypeptide may comprise an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:35, with the proviso that the D' domain of the modified VWF contains at least one substitution relative to SEQ ID NO:31.

In another embodiment, the polypeptide of the present invention comprises an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 with the proviso that the D' domain of the modified VWF contains at least one amino acid substitution which increased FVIII binding by improving electrostatic attraction between the VWF polypeptide of the invention and FVIII, characterized in that acidic residues of the VWF D' domain are replaced by neutral or basic amino acids or neutral residues are replaced by basic amino acids.

In another preferred embodiment, the polypeptide of the present invention further comprises a half-life enhancing protein (HLEP). Preferably, the HLEP is an albumin. The N-terminus of the albumin may be fused to the C-terminus of the VWF amino acid sequence.

A second aspect of the present invention is a complex comprising a Factor VIII molecule and a polypeptide of the present invention. Preferably, the complex has a dissociation constant K_D of 0.2 nmol/L or less. More preferably, the Factor VIII in the complex is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:37.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is the polypeptide of the present invention or the complex of the present invention for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of a bleeding disorder, e.g. of von Willebrand's disease (VWD) or hemophilia.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide of the present invention or the complex of the present invention.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method of treating a bleeding disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, a pharmaceutically effective amount of the polypeptide of the present invention or of the complex of the present invention. Preferably, the bleeding disorder is VWD or hemophilia A.

In yet another aspect the invention relates to a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of the present invention.

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In another aspect, the invention pertains to a plasmid or vector comprising the polynucleotide of the present invention. The plasmid or vector is preferably an expression plasmid or expression vector.

In another aspect, the invention concerns a host cell comprising the polynucleotide or the plasmid of the present invention.

The invention further includes a method of producing a polypeptide comprising a modified VWF, comprising (a) culturing the host cells of the present invention under conditions such that the polypeptide comprising a modified VWF is expressed; and

(b) optionally recovering the polypeptide comprising a modified VWF from the host cells or from the culture medium.

Yet another aspect of this invention is a method of increasing the Factor VIII binding affinity of VWF, comprising introducing a mutation into the D' domain of the VWF amino acid sequence, which is not present in the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the use of a modified VWF having a higher affinity to FVIII than non-modified VWF for increasing the half-life of FVIII. The modified VWF is preferably a polypeptide of the invention as defined herein, or a modified VWF as defined herein. More preferably, the modified VWF is a fusion protein, most preferably an albumin fusion protein.

A further aspect of the invention is a method of preparing a complex comprising Factor VIII and VWF, said method comprising mixing a Factor VIII molecule with the polypeptide of the present invention or its half-life extended version.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The polypeptide of the present invention comprises a modified von Willebrand Factor.

VWF

The term "von Willebrand Factor" or "VWF", as used herein, refers to any polypeptide having the biological activity of wild type VWF. The gene encoding wild type VWF is transcribed into a 9 kb mRNA which is translated into a pre-propolypeptide of 2813 amino acids with an estimated molecular weight of 310,000 Da. The pre-propolypeptide contains a 22 amino acids signal peptide, a 741 amino acid pro-polypeptide and the mature subunit. Cleavage of the 741 amino acids propolypeptide from the N-terminus results in mature VWF consisting of 2050 amino acids. The amino acid sequence of the VWF pre-propolypeptide is shown in SEQ ID NO:2. Unless indicated otherwise, the amino acid numbering of VWF residues in this application refers to SEQ ID NO:2, even if the VWF molecule does not need to comprise all residues of SEQ ID NO:2. The amino acid sequence of mature VWF is shown in SEQ ID NO:32. The term "VWF" as used herein refers to the mature form of VWF unless indicated otherwise.

The propolypeptide of wild type VWF comprises multiple domains which are arranged in the following order:

D1-D2-D'-D3-A1-A2-A3-D4-B1-B2-B3-C1-C2-CK

The D1 and D2 domain represent the propeptide which is cleaved off to yield the mature VWF. The D' domain encompasses amino acids 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2. The amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF is shown in SEQ ID NO:31. The carboxylterminal 90 residues comprise the "CK" domain that is homologous to the

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"cystine knot" superfamily of protein. These family members have a tendency to dimerise through disulfide bonds.

Preferably, wild type VWF comprises the amino acid sequence of mature VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:32. Also encompassed are additions, insertions, N-terminal, C-terminal or internal deletions of VWF as long as the biological activity of VWF is retained. The biological activity is retained in the sense of the invention if the VWF with deletions retains at least 10%, preferably at least 25%, more preferably at least 50%, most preferably at least 75% of the biological activity of wild-type VWF. The biological activity of wild-type VWF can be determined by the artisan using methods for ristocetin co-factor activity (Federici A B et al. 2004. *Haematologica* 89:77-85), binding of VWF to GP Ib α of the platelet glycoprotein complex Ib-V-IX (Sucker et al. 2006. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost.* 12:305-310), or a collagen binding assay (Kallas & Talpsep. 2001. *Annals of Hematology* 80:466-471).

Factor VIII

The terms "blood coagulation Factor VIII", "Factor VIII" and "FVIII" are used interchangeably herein. "Blood coagulation Factor VIII" includes wild-type blood coagulation FVIII as well as derivatives of wild-type blood coagulation FVIII having the procoagulant activity of wild-type blood coagulation FVIII. Derivatives may have deletions, insertions and/or additions compared with the amino acid sequence of wild-type FVIII. The term FVIII includes proteolytically processed forms of FVIII, e.g. the form before activation, comprising heavy chain and light chain.

The term "FVIII" includes any FVIII variants or mutants having at least 25%, more preferably at least 50%, most preferably at least 75% of the biological activity of wild-type factor VIII.

As non-limiting examples, FVIII molecules include FVIII mutants preventing or reducing APC cleavage (Amano 1998. *Thromb. Haemost.* 79:557-563), FVIII mutants further stabilizing the A2 domain (WO 97/40145), FVIII mutants resulting in increased expression (Swaroop et al. 1997. *JBC* 272:24121-24124), FVIII mutants reducing its immunogenicity (Lollar 1999. *Thromb. Haemost.* 82:505-508), FVIII reconstituted from differently expressed heavy and light chains (Oh et al. 1999. *Exp. Mol. Med.* 31:95-100), FVIII mutants reducing binding to receptors leading to catabolism of FVIII like HSPG (heparan sulfate proteoglycans) and/or LRP (low density lipoprotein receptor related protein) (Ananyeva et al. 2001. *TCM*, 11:251-257), disulfide bond-stabilized FVIII variants (Gale et al., 2006. *J. Thromb. Hemost.* 4:1315-1322), FVIII mutants with improved secretion properties (Miao et al., 2004. *Blood* 103:3412-3419), FVIII mutants with increased cofactor specific activity (Wakabayashi et al., 2005. *Biochemistry* 44:10298-304), FVIII mutants with improved biosynthesis and secretion, reduced ER chaperone interaction, improved ER-Golgi transport, increased activation or resistance to inactivation and improved half-life (summarized by Pipe 2004. *Sem. Thromb. Hemost.* 30:227-237). All of these FVIII mutants and variants are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Preferably FVIII comprises the full length sequence of FVIII as shown in SEQ ID NO:36. Also encompassed are additions, insertions, substitutions, N-terminal, C-terminal or internal deletions of FVIII as long as the biological activity of FVIII is retained. The biological activity is retained in the sense of the invention if the FVIII with modifications retains at least 10%, preferably at least 25%, more preferably at least 50%, most preferably at least 75%

of the biological activity of wild-type FVIII. The biological activity of FVIII can be determined by the artisan as described below.

A suitable test to determine the biological activity of FVIII is for example the one stage or the two stage coagulation assay (Rizza et al. 1982. Coagulation assay of FVIII:C and FIXa in Bloom ed. The Hemophilias. NY Churchill Livingston 1992) or the chromogenic substrate FVIII:C assay (S. Rosen, 1984. Scand J Haematol 33: 139-145, suppl.). The content of these references is incorporated herein by reference.

The amino acid sequence of the mature wild-type form of human blood coagulation FVIII is shown in SEQ ID NO:36. The reference to an amino acid position of a specific sequence means the position of said amino acid in the FVIII wild-type protein and does not exclude the presence of mutations, e.g. deletions, insertions and/or substitutions at other positions in the sequence referred to. For example, a mutation in "Glu2004" referring to SEQ ID NO:36 does not exclude that in the modified homologue one or more amino acids at positions 1 through 2332 of SEQ ID NO:36 are missing.

"FVIII" and/or "VWF" within the above definition also include natural allelic variations that may exist and occur from one individual to another. "FVIII" and/or "VWF" within the above definition further includes variants of FVIII and/or VWF. Such variants differ in one or more amino acid residues from the wild-type sequence. Examples of such differences may include as conservative amino acid substitutions, i.e. substitutions within groups of amino acids with similar characteristics, e.g. (1) small amino acids, (2) acidic amino acids, (3) polar amino acids, (4) basic amino acids, (5) hydrophobic amino acids, and (6) aromatic amino acids. Examples of such conservative substitutions are shown in the following table 1.

TABLE 1

(1) Alanine	Glycine		
(2) Aspartic acid	Glutamic acid		
(3) Asparagine	Glutamine	Serine	Threonine
(4) Arginine	Histidine	Lysine	
(5) Isoleucine	Leucine	Methionine	Valine
(6) Phenylalanine	Tyrosine	Tryptophane	

Modified VWF

The modified VWF of the present invention has an amino acid sequence which differs from that of wild-type VWF. According to the present invention the modified VWF has at least one mutation within its D' domain, as compared to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild-type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31. The mutation may be a deletion, insertion or substitution. Preferably, the mutation is an amino acid substitution.

The amino acid sequence of the D' domain of the modified VWF can have one or more mutations relative to SEQ ID NO:31. The amino acid sequence of the D' domain of the modified VWF may have one, two, three, four, five or more mutations relative to SEQ ID NO:31. It is preferred that the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of the modified VWF has one, two or three mutations relative to SEQ ID NO:31. Most preferably, the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of the modified VWF has exactly one substitution relative to the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:31.

In a first approach, the amino acid positions which are preferably mutated in the modified VWF increase the positive charge of the D' domain and/or reduce the negative charge thereof. This first approach is referred to herein as

"electrostatic approach". This can be achieved by replacing at least one amino acid having a negative charge at pH 7.4 with at least one amino acid which is neutral or has a positive charge at pH 7.4. Alternatively, this can be achieved by replacing at least one amino acid which is neutral at pH 7.4 with at least one amino acid having a positive charge at pH 7.4. These amino acid types are defined as follows:

Amino acids having a negative charge at pH 7.4 are aspartic acid (aspartate) and glutamic acid (glutamate); they are referred to as "negatively charged amino acids" hereinafter.

Amino acids having a positive charge at pH 7.4 are lysine and arginine; they are referred to as "positively charged amino acids" hereinafter.

Amino acids which are neutral at pH 7.4 are alanine, glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, valine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophane, proline, and cysteine; they are referred to as "neutral amino acids" hereinafter.

In one aspect of the electrostatic approach, the invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF),

wherein the amino acid sequence of said modified VWF has at least one substitution within the D' domain relative to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31,

wherein said substitution replaces a negatively charged amino acid present in the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31 with a neutral amino acid or with a positively charged amino acid.

In another aspect of the electrostatic approach, the invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF),

wherein the amino acid sequence of said modified VWF has at least one substitution within the D' domain relative to the amino acid sequence of the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31,

wherein said substitution replaces a neutral amino acid present in the D' domain of wild type VWF as shown in SEQ ID NO:31 with a positively charged amino acid.

The modified VWF of the present invention includes, but is not limited to, the following embodiments in accordance with the electrostatic approach which can be combined with each other.

In a first embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 779 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 779 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 779 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 779 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a second embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 787 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 787 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 787 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 787 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a third embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 793 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 793 of the VWF amino

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acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 793 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine.

In a fourth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 794 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 794 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 794 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine.

In a fifth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 796 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 796 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 796 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 796 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a sixth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 798 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 798 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 798 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 798 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a seventh embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 802 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 802 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 802 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine.

In an eighth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 818 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 818 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 818 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 818 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a ninth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 819 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 819 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 819 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine.

In a tenth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 825 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 825 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 825 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 825 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In an eleventh embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 835 of the VWF amino acid is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 835 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 835 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively,

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the amino acid at position 835 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In a twelfth embodiment in accordance with the electrostatic approach, the amino acid at position 838 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 838 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 838 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine.

In a thirteenth embodiment, the amino acid at position 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a neutral amino acid or a positively charged amino acid. The amino acid at position 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be lysine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be arginine. Alternatively, the amino acid at position 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence may be a neutral amino acid.

In an alternative second approach, an amino acid in the D' domain may be replaced with a different amino acid which is evolutionarily conserved or at least polymorphic at the respective position. This second approach is referred to as "evolutionary approach" hereinafter.

Replacing with a different amino acid which is evolutionarily conserved in the sense of the invention means that a given amino acid within the D' domain which is present (i) only in humans is replaced with a different amino acid which is conserved in other species at the respective amino acid position, or (ii) which is present only in humans and some other species but not in most species is replaced with the more abundant respective amino acid which is present in most other species, or (iii) is common human polymorphism. This means that at least one residue of the VWF D' domain is replaced with a different amino acid which is present at the same position in one or more VWF polymorphs or orthologues having a D' domain different from SEQ ID NO:31.

The modified VWF of the present invention includes, but is not limited to, the following embodiments in accordance with the evolutionary approach which can be combined with each other and with any embodiment(s) of the electrostatic approach.

In a first embodiment in accordance with the evolutionary approach, the amino acid at position 781 of the VWF amino acid sequence is a proline.

In a second embodiment in accordance with the evolutionary approach, the amino acid at position 789 of the VWF amino acid sequence is alanine, glycine, serine or valine.

In other preferred embodiments of the invention the D' domain of the modified VWF has the following sequence (SEQ ID NO:33).

SLSCRPPMVK LVCPAX¹NX²RA EGLX³CX⁴KTCX⁵ X⁶YX⁷LX⁸CMSX⁹G

CVSGCLCPPG MVRHX¹⁰X¹¹RCVA LX¹²RCPCFHQG KX¹³YAX¹⁴GETVK

IGCNTCVCRX¹⁵ RKWNCTDHVC DA

The modified D' domain in the polypeptide of the present invention may have an amino acid sequence in accordance with one of the embodiments in the following table 2. Each line with an "embodiment No." represents an embodiment, wherein the D' domain in the polypeptide of the present invention has the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:33 with X¹ through X¹⁵ having the indicated meanings. "neut" means a neutral amino acid.

TABLE 2

Embodiment No.	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	X ⁶	X ⁷	X ⁸	X ⁹	X ¹⁰	X ¹¹	X ¹²	X ¹³	X ¹⁴	X ¹⁵
Wild type (SEQ ID NO: 31)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
1.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	neut	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
1.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	K	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
1.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	R	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
2.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	P	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
3.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	neut	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
3.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	K	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
3.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	R	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
4.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	A	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
4.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	G	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
4.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	S	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
4.4 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	V	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
5.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	K	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
5.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	R	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
6.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	K	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
6.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	R	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
7.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	neut	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
7.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	K	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
7.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	R	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
8.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	neut	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
8.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	K	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
8.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	R	M	E	N	E	E	P	D
9.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	K	E	N	E	E	P	D
9.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	R	E	N	E	E	P	D
10.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	neut	N	E	E	P	D

TABLE 2-continued

Embodiment No.	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	X ⁶	X ⁷	X ⁸	X ⁹	X ¹⁰	X ¹¹	X ¹²	X ¹³	X ¹⁴	X ¹⁵
10.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	K	N	E	E	P	D
10.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	R	N	E	E	P	D
11.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	K	E	E	P	D
11.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	R	E	E	P	D
12.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	neut	E	P	D
12.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	K	E	P	D
12.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	R	E	P	D
13.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	neut	P	D
13.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	K	P	D
13.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	R	P	D
14.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	K	D
14.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	R	D
15.1 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	neut
15.2 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	K
15.3 (SEQ ID NO: 33)	D	L	E	T	Q	N	D	E	M	E	N	E	E	P	R

Embodiments 2.1 and 4.1-4.4 of table 2 are in accordance with the evolutionary approach, all other embodiments are in accordance with the electrostatic approach.

The amino acid positions which are preferably mutated in the modified VWF are selected from the group consisting of amino acid positions 779, 781, 787, 793, 794, 796, 798, 802, 818, 819, 825, 835, 838 and 853, wherein the numbering refers to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. That is, the D' domain of the modified VWF preferably has an amino acid substitution at one of positions 16, 18, 26, 30, 31, 39, 55, 56, 72, 75 or 90 of SEQ ID NO:31.

Preferably, the amino acid substitution in the modified VWF is at one of positions 789, 802, 818, 819 or 853 of the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2. That is, the D' domain of the modified VWF preferably has one or more mutations at positions 39, 55, 56 and 90 of SEQ ID NO:31.

According to this invention the binding affinity of the polypeptide of the present invention to FVIII is higher than that of a reference polypeptide which has the same amino acid sequence except for the mutation in the D' domain.

The binding affinity of a VWF molecule to a Factor VIII molecule can be determined by a binding assay used in the art. For example, the VWF molecule may be immobilized on a solid support, increasing concentrations of Factor VIII are

applied, incubated for a certain period of time, and after washing, bound Factor VIII is determined with a chromogenic assay. The affinity constant or dissociation constant may then be determined by Scatchard analysis or another suitable method. A method of determining the affinity of binding of human Factor VIII to von Willebrand Factor are described in Vlot et al. (1995), Blood, Volume 85, Number 11, 3150-3157. Preferably, however, the affinity of VWF to Factor VIII is determined as described in Example 4 of this application.

Any indication herein of affinity, including dissociation constants, preferably refers to the binding of the modified VWF of the invention, or of the polypeptide of the invention to single chain FVIII represented by the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:37.

The dissociation constant of the complex consisting of VWF and FVIII is preferably 0.2 nmol/L or less, more preferably 0.175 nmol/L or less, more preferably 0.15 nmol/L or less, more preferably 0.125 nmol/L or less, more preferably 0.1 nmol/L or less, more preferably 0.05 nmol/L or less, most preferably 0.01 nmol/L or less.

The dissociation constant K_D of a complex of the polypeptide of the invention and the Factor VIII of SEQ ID NO:37 is typically less than 90% of the dissociation constant

K_D of a complex of the reference polypeptide (e.g. the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:32) and the Factor VIII of SEQ ID NO:37. The dissociation constant K_D of a complex of the polypeptide of the invention and the Factor VIII of SEQ ID NO:37 is preferably less than 75%, more preferably less than 50%, more preferably less than 25%, more preferably less than 10%, more preferably less than 5%, of the dissociation constant K_D of a complex of the reference polypeptide (e.g. the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:32) and the Factor VIII of SEQ ID NO:37.

The binding affinity of the polypeptide of the present invention comprising the modified VWF to Factor VIII exceeds that of the reference polypeptide by at least 10%, preferably by at least 20%, more preferably by at least 30%, most preferably by at least 50%, more preferably by at least 75%, more preferably by at least 100%, more preferably by at least 250%, more preferably by at least 500%, more preferably by at least 1000%, more preferably by at least 10000%, most preferably by at least 100000%.

It has been found that the affinity of the polypeptide of the invention to single chain Factor VIII (e.g. represented by SEQ ID NO:37) is higher than to heterodimeric "two-chain" Factor VIII (e.g. represented by SEQ ID NO:36). Therefore, the preferred Factor VIII molecule in the complex of the invention is a single chain Factor VIII, most preferably it is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:37.

The reference polypeptide is a polypeptide the amino acid sequence of which is identical to that of the polypeptide of the present invention except for the mutation within the D' domain of VWF. That is, the reference polypeptide preferably has an amino acid sequence identical to that of the polypeptide of the present invention, with the proviso that the D' domain in the reference polypeptide consists of the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:31. In other words, the only difference in sequence between the polypeptide of the invention and the reference polypeptide lies in the amino acid sequence of the D' domain. The reference polypeptide has preferably been prepared under the same conditions as the polypeptide of the invention.

The polypeptide of the present invention may consist of the modified VWF. In another embodiment, the polypeptide of the present invention comprises a further amino acid sequence, preferably a heterologous amino acid sequence. The heterologous amino acid sequence is typically not fused to VWF in nature.

The present invention is particularly useful in cases where a VWF variant is used having an improved half-life. This can be achieved for example by fusing VWF to human serum albumin. It has been found, however, that such fusion proteins may have a reduced affinity to FVIII as compared to wild type VWF. This includes the risk that a complex of VWF fusion protein and FVIII administered to a patient may dissociate rather quickly, and the FVIII dissociated from the complex would bind to endogenous VWF. The positive effect of the complexation between a VWF with an increased half-life and FVIII, namely that also the half-life of FVIII is increased, can thus be lost if the affinity between VWF fusion protein and FVIII is too low. This problem is addressed by improving the binding of VWF to FVIII in accordance with this invention. As VWF fusion proteins are particularly at risk of having a reduced FVIII affinity, the present invention is particularly applicable to VWF fusion proteins.

Therefore, in one embodiment, the polypeptide of the present invention comprises the modified VWF and a half-life enhancing protein (HLEP). Preferably, the HLEP is an albumin.

One or more HLEPs may be fused to the C-terminal part of VWF preferably as not to interfere with the binding capabilities of VWF for example to FVIII, platelets, heparin or collagen.

In one embodiment the modified VWF has the following structure:

N-VWF-C-L1-H,

[formula 1]

wherein

N is an N-terminal part of VWF,

L1 is a chemical bond or a linker sequence

H is a HLEP, and

C is a C-terminal part of VWF

L1 may be a chemical bond or a linker sequence consisting of one or more amino acids, e.g. of 1 to 50, 1 to 30, 1 to 20, 1 to 15, 1 to 10, 1 to 5 or 1 to 3 (e.g. 1, 2 or 3) amino acids and which may be equal or different from each other. Usually, the linker sequences are not present at the corresponding position in the wild-type coagulation factor. Examples of suitable amino acids present in L1 include Gly and Ser.

Preferred HLEP sequences are described infra. Likewise encompassed by the invention are fusions to the exact "N-terminal amino acid" of the respective HLEP, or fusions to the "N-terminal part" of the respective HLEP, which includes N-terminal deletions of one or more amino acids of the HLEP.

The modified VWF or the complex of the FVIII with the modified VWF of the invention may comprise more than one HLEP sequence, e.g. two or three HLEP sequences. These multiple HLEP sequences may be fused to the C-terminal part of VWF in tandem, e.g. as successive repeats.

Linker Sequences

According to this invention, the therapeutic polypeptide moiety may be coupled to the HLEP moiety by a peptide linker. The linker should be non-immunogenic and may be a non-cleavable or cleavable linker.

Non-cleavable linkers may be comprised of alternating glycine and serine residues as exemplified in WO2007/090584.

In another embodiment of the invention the peptidic linker between the FVIII and/or the VWF moiety and the albumin moiety consists of peptide sequences, which serve as natural interdomain linkers in human proteins. Preferably such peptide sequences in their natural environment are located close to the protein surface and are accessible to the immune system so that one can assume a natural tolerance against this sequence. Examples are given in WO2007/090584.

Cleavable linkers should be flexible enough to allow cleavage by proteases. In a preferred embodiment the cleavage of the linker proceeds comparably fast as the activation of FVIII within the fusion protein, if the fusion protein is a modified FVIII.

The cleavable linker preferably comprises a sequence derived from

a) the therapeutic polypeptide to be administered itself if it contains proteolytic cleavage sites that are proteolytically cleaved during activation of the therapeutic polypeptide,

b) a substrate polypeptide cleaved by a protease which is activated or formed by the involvement of the therapeutic polypeptide.

c) a polypeptide involved in coagulation or fibrinolysis

The linker region in a more preferred embodiment comprises a sequence of FVIII and/or VWF, which should result in a decreased risk of neoantigenic properties of the expressed fusion protein. Also in case the therapeutic protein

is FVIII which needs to be proteolytically activated, the kinetics of the peptide linker cleavage will more closely reflect the coagulation-related activation kinetics of the zymogen.

The linker peptides are preferably cleavable by the proteases of the coagulation system, for example FIIa, FIXa, FXa, FXIa, FXIIa and FVIIa.

Exemplary combinations of therapeutic polypeptide, cleavable linker and HLEP include the constructs listed in WO2007/090584 (for example in table 2 and figure 4) and WO2007/144173 (for example in table 3a and 3b), but are not limited to these.

Half-Life Enhancing Polypeptides (HLEPs)

A "half-life enhancing polypeptide" as used herein is selected from the group consisting of albumin, a member of the albumin-family, the constant region of immunoglobulin G and fragments thereof, region and polypeptides capable of binding under physiological conditions to albumin, to members of the albumin family as well as to portions of an immunoglobulin constant region. It may be a full-length half-life-enhancing protein described herein (e.g. albumin, a member of the albumin-family or the constant region of immunoglobulin G) or one or more fragments thereof that are capable of stabilizing or prolonging the therapeutic activity or the biological activity of the coagulation factor. Such fragments may be of 10 or more amino acids in length or may include at least about 15, at least about 20, at least about 25, at least about 30, at least about 50, at least about 100, or more contiguous amino acids from the HLEP sequence or may include part or all of specific domains of the respective HLEP, as long as the HLEP fragment provides a functional half-life extension of at least 25% compared to a wild-type VWF.

The HLEP portion of the proposed coagulation factor insertion constructs of the invention may be a variant of a normal HLEP. The term "variants" includes insertions, deletions and substitutions, either conservative or non-conservative, where such changes do not substantially alter the active site, or active domain which confers the biological activities of the modified VWF.

In particular, the proposed VWF HLEP fusion constructs of the invention may include naturally occurring polymorphic variants of HLEPs and fragments of HLEPs. The HLEP may be derived from any vertebrate, especially any mammal, for example human, monkey, cow, sheep, or pig. Non-mammalian HLEPs include, but are not limited to, hen and salmon.

Albumin as HLEP

The terms, "human serum albumin" (HSA) and "human albumin" (HA) and "albumin" (ALB) are used interchangeably in this application. The terms "albumin" and "serum albumin" are broader, and encompass human serum albumin (and fragments and variants thereof) as well as albumin from other species (and fragments and variants thereof).

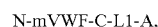
As used herein, "albumin" refers collectively to albumin polypeptide or amino acid sequence, or an albumin fragment or variant, having one or more functional activities (e.g., biological activities) of albumin. In particular, "albumin" refers to human albumin or fragments thereof, especially the mature form of human albumin as shown in SEQ ID NO:38 herein or albumin from other vertebrates or fragments thereof, or analogs or variants of these molecules or fragments thereof.

In particular, the proposed VWF fusion constructs of the invention may include naturally occurring polymorphic variants of human albumin and fragments of human albumin. Generally speaking, an albumin fragment or variant

will be at least 10, preferably at least 40, most preferably more than 70 amino acids long. The albumin variant may preferentially consist of or alternatively comprise at least one whole domain of albumin or fragments of said domains, for example domains 1 (amino acids 1-194 of SEQ ID NO:38), 2 (amino acids 195-387 of SEQ ID NO: 38), 3 (amino acids 388-585 of SEQ ID NO: 38), 1+2 (1-387 of SEQ ID NO: 38), 2+3 (195-585 of SEQ ID NO: 38) or 1+3 (amino acids 1-194 of SEQ ID NO: 38+amino acids 388-585 of SEQ ID NO: 38). Each domain is itself made up of two homologous subdomains namely 1-105, 120-194, 195-291, 316-387, 388-491 and 512-585, with flexible inter-subdomain linker regions comprising residues Lys106 to Glu119, Glu292 to Val315 and Glu492 to Ala511.

The albumin portion of the proposed VWF fusion constructs of the invention may comprise at least one subdomain or domain of HA or conservative modifications thereof.

In a preferred embodiment the N-terminus of albumin is fused to the C-terminus of the amino acid sequence of the modified VWF. That is, the polypeptide of the present invention may have the structure:



wherein N is an N-terminal part of VWF, mVWF is the modified VWF as described hereinabove, C is a C-terminal part of VWF, L1 is a chemical bond or a linker sequence and A is albumin as defined hereinabove.

Immunoglobulins as HLEPs

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) constant regions (Fc) are known in the art to increase the half-life of therapeutic proteins (Dumont J A et al. 2006. BioDrugs 20:151-160). The IgG constant region of the heavy chain consists of 3 domains (CH1-CH3) and a hinge region. The immunoglobulin sequence may be derived from any mammal, or from subclasses IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4, respectively. IgG and IgG fragments without an antigen-binding domain may also be used as HLEPs. The therapeutic polypeptide portion is connected to the IgG or the IgG fragments preferably via the hinge region of the antibody or a peptidic linker, which may even be cleavable. Several patents and patent applications describe the fusion of therapeutic proteins to immunoglobulin constant regions to enhance the therapeutic protein's in vivo half-lives. US 2004/0087778 and WO 2005/001025 describe fusion proteins of Fc domains or at least portions of immunoglobulin constant regions with biologically active peptides that increase the half-life of the peptide, which otherwise would be quickly eliminated in vivo. Fc-IFN- β fusion proteins were described that achieved enhanced biological activity, prolonged circulating half-life and greater solubility (WO 2006/000448). Fc-EPO proteins with a prolonged serum half-life and increased in vivo potency were disclosed (WO 2005/063808) as well as Fc fusions with G-CSF (WO 2003/076567), glucagon-like peptide-1 (WO 2005/000892), clotting factors (WO 2004/101740) and interleukin-10 (U.S. Pat. No. 6,403,077), all with half-life enhancing properties.

In another embodiment, the functional half-life of polypeptide of the invention or of FVIII complexed with the polypeptide of the invention is prolonged compared to that of wild type VWF or to that of FVIII complexed with wild type VWF, or with the reference polypeptide as defined supra. The increase may be more than 15%, for example at least 20% or at least 50%. Again, such functional half-life values can be measured in vitro in blood samples taken at

different time intervals from said mammal after the modified VWF or the complex of FVIII with modified VWF has been administered.

In another embodiment of the invention, the polypeptide of the invention or FVIII complexed with the polypeptide of the invention exhibits an improved in vivo recovery compared to wild type VWF or to FVIII complexed with wild type VWF, or with the reference polypeptide defined supra. The in vivo recovery can be determined in vivo for example in normal animals or in animal models of hemophilia A, like FVIII knockout mice in which one would expect an increased percentage of FVIII be found by antigen or activity assays in the circulation shortly (5 to 10 min.) after i.v. administration compared to the corresponding wild-type VWF, or reference polypeptide defined supra.

The in vivo recovery is preferably increased by at least 10%, more preferably by at least 20%, and even more preferably by at least 40% compared to FVIII complexed with wild-type VWF, or with the reference polypeptide defined supra.

In yet another embodiment of the invention immunoglobulin constant regions or portions thereof are used as HLEPs. Preferably the Fc region comprised of a CH2 and CH3 domain and a hinge region of an IgG, more preferably of an IgG1 or fragments or variants thereof are used, variants including mutations which enhance binding to the neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn).

Polynucleotides

The invention further relates to a polynucleotide encoding a modified VWF or a polypeptide comprising said modified VWF, as described in this application. The term "polynucleotide(s)" generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxyribonucleotide that may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. The polynucleotide may be single- or double-stranded DNA, single or double-stranded RNA. As used herein, the term "polynucleotide(s)" also includes DNAs or RNAs that comprise one or more modified bases and/or unusual bases, such as inosine. It will be appreciated that a variety of modifications may be made to DNA and RNA that serve many useful purposes known to those of skill in the art. The term "polynucleotide(s)" as it is employed herein embraces such chemically, enzymatically or metabolically modified forms of polynucleotides, as well as the chemical forms of DNA and RNA characteristic of viruses and cells, including, for example, simple and complex cells.

The skilled person will understand that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, a given polypeptide can be encoded by different polynucleotides. These "variants" are encompassed by this invention.

Preferably, the polynucleotide of the invention is an isolated polynucleotide. The term "isolated" polynucleotide refers to a polynucleotide that is substantially free from other nucleic acid sequences, such as and not limited to other chromosomal and extrachromosomal DNA and RNA. Isolated polynucleotides may be purified from a host cell. Conventional nucleic acid purification methods known to skilled artisans may be used to obtain isolated polynucleotides. The term also includes recombinant polynucleotides and chemically synthesized polynucleotides.

The invention further relates to a group of polynucleotides which together encode the modified VWF of the invention, or the polypeptide of the invention comprising the modified VWF. A first polynucleotide in the group may encode the N-terminal part of the modified VWF, and a second polynucleotide may encode the C-terminal part of the modified VWF.

Yet another aspect of the invention is a plasmid or vector comprising a polynucleotide according to the invention. Preferably, the plasmid or vector is an expression vector. In a particular embodiment, the vector is a transfer vector for use in human gene therapy.

The invention also relates to a group of plasmids or vectors that comprise the above group of polynucleotides. A first plasmid or vector may contain said first polynucleotide, and a second plasmid or vector may contain said second polynucleotide. Alternatively, both coding sequences are cloned into one expression vector either using two separate promoter sequences or one promoter and an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) element which may be used for example to direct the expression furin to enhance the generation of mature VWF.

Still another aspect of the invention is a host cell comprising a polynucleotide, a plasmid or vector of the invention, or a group of polynucleotides or a group of plasmids or vectors as described herein.

The host cells of the invention may be employed in a method of producing a modified VWF or a polypeptide comprising said modified VWF, which is part of this invention. The method comprises:

- (a) culturing host cells of the invention under conditions such that the desired modified protein is expressed; and
- (b) optionally recovering the desired modified protein from the host cells or from the culture medium.

It is preferred to purify the modified VWF of the present invention, or the polypeptide comprising the modified VWF to $\geq 80\%$ purity, more preferably $\geq 95\%$ purity, and particularly preferred is a pharmaceutically pure state that is greater than 99.9% pure with respect to contaminating macromolecules, particularly other proteins and nucleic acids, and free of infectious and pyrogenic agents. Preferably, an isolated or purified modified modified VWF of the invention or polypeptide of the invention is substantially free of other, non-related polypeptides.

The various products of the invention are useful as medicaments. Accordingly, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a modified VWF or a polypeptide comprising said modified VWF as described herein, a polynucleotide of the invention, or a plasmid or vector of the invention.

The invention also concerns a method of treating an individual suffering from a blood coagulation disorder such as hemophilia A or B or VWD. The method comprises administering to said individual an efficient amount of (i) FVIII and of the modified VWF or the polypeptide comprising the modified VWF or (ii) of the complex of FVIII with modified VWF or (iii) of the complex of FVIII with the polypeptide comprising modified VWF as described herein. In another embodiment, the method comprises administering to the individual an efficient amount of a polynucleotide of the invention or of a plasmid or vector of the invention. Alternatively, the method may comprise administering to the individual an efficient amount of the host cells of the invention described herein.

Expression of the Proposed Mutants

The production of recombinant mutant proteins at high levels in suitable host cells requires the assembly of the above-mentioned modified cDNAs into efficient transcriptional units together with suitable regulatory elements in a recombinant expression vector that can be propagated in various expression systems according to methods known to those skilled in the art. Efficient transcriptional regulatory elements could be derived from viruses having animal cells as their natural hosts or from the chromosomal DNA of

animal cells. Preferably, promoter-enhancer combinations derived from the Simian Virus 40, adenovirus, BK polyoma virus, human cytomegalovirus, or the long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus, or promoter-enhancer combinations including strongly constitutively transcribed genes in animal cells like beta-actin or GRP78 can be used. In order to achieve stable high levels of mRNA transcribed from the cDNAs, the transcriptional unit should contain in its 3'-proximal part a DNA region encoding a transcriptional termination-polyadenylation sequence. Preferably, this sequence is derived from the Simian Virus 40 early transcriptional region, the rabbit beta-globin gene, or the human tissue plasminogen activator gene.

The cDNAs are then integrated into the genome of a suitable host cell line for expression of the modified FVIII and/or VWF proteins. Preferably this cell line should be an animal cell-line of vertebrate origin in order to ensure correct folding, disulfide bond formation, asparagine-linked glycosylation and other post-translational modifications as well as secretion into the cultivation medium. Examples on other post-translational modifications are tyrosine O-sulfation and proteolytic processing of the nascent polypeptide chain. Examples of cell lines that can be used are monkey COS-cells, mouse L-cells, mouse C127-cells, hamster BHK-21 cells, human embryonic kidney 293 cells, and hamster CHO-cells.

The recombinant expression vector encoding the corresponding cDNAs can be introduced into an animal cell line in several different ways. For instance, recombinant expression vectors can be created from vectors based on different animal viruses. Examples of these are vectors based on baculovirus, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, and preferably bovine papilloma virus.

The transcription units encoding the corresponding DNA's can also be introduced into animal cells together with another recombinant gene which may function as a dominant selectable marker in these cells in order to facilitate the isolation of specific cell clones which have integrated the recombinant DNA into their genome. Examples of this type of dominant selectable marker genes are Tn5 amino glycoside phosphotransferase, conferring resistance to geneticin (G418), hygromycin phosphotransferase, conferring resistance to hygromycin, and puromycin acetyl transferase, conferring resistance to puromycin. The recombinant expression vector encoding such a selectable marker can reside either on the same vector as the one encoding the cDNA of the desired protein, or it can be encoded on a separate vector which is simultaneously introduced and integrated to the genome of the host cell, frequently resulting in a tight physical linkage between the different transcription units.

Other types of selectable marker genes which can be used together with the cDNA of the desired protein are based on various transcription units encoding dihydrofolate reductase (dhfr). After introduction of this type of gene into cells lacking endogenous dhfr-activity, preferentially CHO-cells (DUKX-B11, DG-44), it will enable these to grow in media lacking nucleosides. An example of such a medium is Ham's F12 without hypoxanthine, thymidin, and glycine. These dhfr-genes can be introduced together with the FVIII cDNA transcriptional units into CHO-cells of the above type, either linked on the same vector or on different vectors, thus creating dhfr-positive cell lines producing recombinant protein.

If the above cell lines are grown in the presence of the cytotoxic dhfr-inhibitor methotrexate, new cell lines resistant to methotrexate will emerge. These cell lines may

produce recombinant protein at an increased rate due to the amplified number of linked dhfr and the desired protein's transcriptional units. When propagating these cell lines in increasing concentrations of methotrexate (1-10000 nM), new cell lines can be obtained which produce the desired protein at very high rate.

The above cell lines producing the desired protein can be grown on a large scale, either in suspension culture or on various solid supports. Examples of these supports are micro carriers based on dextran or collagen matrices, or solid supports in the form of hollow fibres or various ceramic materials. When grown in cell suspension culture or on micro carriers the culture of the above cell lines can be performed either as a bath culture or as a perfusion culture with continuous production of conditioned medium over extended periods of time. Thus, according to the present invention, the above cell lines are well suited for the development of an industrial process for the production of the desired recombinant mutant proteins.

Purification and Formulation

The recombinant modified VWF protein, which accumulates in the medium of secreting cells of the above types, can be concentrated and purified by a variety of biochemical and chromatographic methods, including methods utilizing differences in size, charge, hydrophobicity, solubility, specific affinity, etc. between the desired protein and other substances in the cell cultivation medium.

An example of such purification is the adsorption of the recombinant mutant protein to a monoclonal antibody, directed to e.g. a HLEP, preferably human albumin, or directed to the respective coagulation factor, which is immobilised on a solid support. After adsorption of the modified VWF to the support, washing and desorption, the protein can be further purified by a variety of chromatographic techniques based on the above properties. The order of the purification steps is chosen e.g. according to capacity and selectivity of the steps, stability of the support or other aspects. Preferred purification steps e.g. are but are not limited to ion exchange chromatography steps, immune affinity chromatography steps, affinity chromatography steps, hydrophobic interaction chromatography steps, dye chromatography steps, hydroxyapatite chromatography steps, multimodal chromatography steps, and size exclusion chromatography steps.

In order to minimize the theoretical risk of virus contaminations, additional steps may be included in the process that allow effective inactivation or elimination of viruses. Such steps e.g. are heat treatment in the liquid or solid state, treatment with solvents and/or detergents, radiation in the visible or UV spectrum, gamma-radiation or nanofiltration.

The modified polynucleotides (e.g. DNA) of this invention may also be integrated into a transfer vector for use in the human gene therapy.

The various embodiments described herein may be combined with each other. The present invention will be further described in more detail in the following examples thereof. This description of specific embodiments of the invention will be made in conjunction with the appended figures.

The modified VWF as described in this invention can be formulated into pharmaceutical preparations for therapeutic use. The purified protein may be dissolved in conventional physiologically compatible aqueous buffer solutions to which there may be added, optionally, pharmaceutical excipients to provide pharmaceutical preparations.

Such pharmaceutical carriers and excipients as well as suitable pharmaceutical formulations are well known in the art (see for example "Pharmaceutical Formulation Develop-

ment of Peptides and Proteins", Frokjaer et al., Taylor & Francis (2000) or "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients", 3rd edition, Kibbe et al., Pharmaceutical Press (2000)). Standard pharmaceutical formulation techniques are well known to persons skilled in the art (see, e.g., 2005 Physicians' Desk Reference®, Thomson Healthcare: Montvale, N.J., 2004; Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 20th ed., Gennaro et al., Eds. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins: Philadelphia, Pa., 2000). In particular, the pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide variant of the invention may be formulated in lyophilized or stable liquid form. The polypeptide variant may be lyophilized by a variety of procedures known in the art. Lyophilized formulations are reconstituted prior to use by the addition of one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluents such as sterile water for injection or sterile physiological saline solution.

Formulations of the composition are delivered to the individual by any pharmaceutically suitable means of administration. Various delivery systems are known and can be used to administer the composition by any convenient route. Preferentially, the compositions of the invention are administered systemically. For systemic use, insertion proteins of the invention are formulated for parenteral (e.g. intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intrapulmonar, intranasal or transdermal) or enteral (e.g., oral, vaginal or rectal) delivery according to conventional methods. The most preferential routes of administration are intravenous and subcutaneous administration. The formulations can be administered continuously by infusion or by bolus injection. Some formulations encompass slow release systems.

The insertion proteins of the present invention are administered to patients in a therapeutically effective dose, meaning a dose that is sufficient to produce the desired effects, preventing or lessening the severity or spread of the condition or indication being treated without reaching a dose which produces intolerable adverse side effects. The exact dose depends on many factors as e.g. the indication, formulation, mode of administration and has to be determined in preclinical and clinical trials for each respective indication.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be administered alone or in conjunction with other therapeutic agents. These agents may be incorporated as part of the same pharmaceutical. One example of such an agent is the combination of modified VWF with non-modified FVIII or the combination of modified VWF with modified FVIII.

Summary of the nucleotide and amino acid sequences referred to herein:

TABLE 3

SEQ ID NO:	Description
1	nucleotide sequence of DNA encoding SEQ ID NO: 2
2	amino acid sequence of human VWF pre-propolypeptide
3-30	nucleotide sequences of primers, see Examples
31	amino acid sequence of the D' domain of human VWF
32	amino acid sequence of mature human VWF
33	amino acid sequence of the D' domain of mutated human VWF with 15 potentially modified residues
34	amino acid sequence of the D' domain of mutated human VWF with 11 potentially modified residues
35	amino acid sequence of the D' domain of mutated human VWF with 11 potentially modified residues
36	amino acid sequence of human Factor VIII
37	amino acid sequence of a mature single-chain Factor VIII
38	amino acid sequence of human serum albumin

Example 1

Generation of Expression Vectors for VWF Mutants

An expression plasmid based on pIRESpuo3 (Clontech) containing a full length VWF cDNA sequence in its multiple cloning site had been generated previously (pVWF-2448). The VWF cDNA sequence contained in this vector is displayed as SEQ ID NO:1, its corresponding protein sequence as SEQ ID NO:2.

For generating such expression vectors, the VWF cDNA may be amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primer set VWF+ and VWF- (SEQ ID NO:3 and 4) under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art (and as described e.g. in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel F M et al. (eds.) John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) from a plasmid containing VWF cDNA (as obtainable commercially, e.g. pMT2-VWF from ATCC, No. 67122). The resulting PCR fragment may be digested by restriction endonuclease EcoRI and ligated into expression vector pIRESpuo3 (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, N.J., USA) which had been linearized by EcoRI. The resulting expression plasmid will contain a wild-type cDNA of VWF downstream of the CMV promoter.

In order to introduce mutations in the VWF sequence site directed mutagenesis (QuickChange XL Site Directed Mutagenesis Kit, Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif., USA) was applied on plasmid pVWF-2448 according to the following protocol as suggested by the kit manufacturer. Per mutagenesis reaction 5 µl of 10x reaction buffer, 1 µl of plasmid DNA pVWF-2448 (50 ng), 1 µl (10 pmol/µl) each of the respective two mutagenesis oligonucleotides as outlined in table 4, 1 µl dNTP Mix, 3 µl Quick-Solution, 1 µl Turbo Polymerase (2.5 U/µl) and 37 µl H₂O were mixed and subjected to a polymerase chain reaction with an initial denaturation for 2 min at 95° C., 18 cycles of a) denaturation for 50 sec. at 95° C., b) annealing for 50 sec at 60° C. and c) elongation for 14 min at 68° C., followed by a single terminal elongation phase of 7 min at 68° C. Subsequently 1 µl of DpnI enzyme from the kit was added and the reaction incubated for another 60 min at 37° C. After that 3 µl of the mutagenesis reaction were transformed into *E. coli*. Clones were isolated, plasmid DNA extracted and the mutations in the VWF sequences were verified by DNA sequencing.

The following table 4 lists the oligonucleotides used for mutagenesis, the respective mutations introduced and the designation of the resulting plasmids with the mutant VWF sequences.

TABLE 4

SEQ ID NO:	Oligo-nucleotide (5'→3')	Mutagenesis oligonucleotide sequence	VWF mutation of (from x to y)	Designation of expression plasmid
5	We4070	GGTGTGTCCCGCTAA CAACCTGCGGGCTG	Asp 779 Asn	pIRES-2462
6	We4071	CAGCCCGCAGGTTGTT AGCGGGACACACC		
7	We4072	GTCCCGCTGACAACCC TCGGGCTGAAGGG	Leu 781 Pro	pIRES-2463
8	We4073	CCCTTCAGCCCGAGGG TTGTTCAGCGGGAC		

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TABLE 4-continued

SEQ ID NO	Oligo-nucleotide (5'→3')	Mutagenesis oligonucleotide sequence	VWF mutation (from x to y)	Designation of expression plasmid
9	We4074	CTGAAGGGCTCGAGTGTG CCAAAACGTGCCAGAAC	Thr 789 Ala	pIRES-2464
10	We4075	GTTCTGGCAGCTTTTGGC ACACTCGAGCCCTTCAG		
11	We4076	GTGTACCAAACGTGCGG GAACATGACCTGGAGTGC	Gln 793 Arg	pIRES-2465
12	We4077	GCACTCCAGGTACAGTTC CGGCACGTTTTGTACAC		
13	We4078	GTACCAAAAACGTGCCAGAA GTATGACCTGGAGTGC	Asn 794 Lys	pIRES-2466
14	We4079	GCACTCCAGGTACACT TCTGGCACGTTTTGGTAC		
15	We4080	CTGGAGTGCATGAGCAGG GGCTGTGTCTCTGGCTG	Met 802 Arg	pIRES-2467
16	We4081	CAGCCAGAGACACAGCC CCTGCTCATGCACTCCAG		
17	We4082	CTGGAGTGCATGAGCAA GGGCTGTGTCTCTGGCTG	Met 802 Lys	pIRES-2468
18	We4083	CAGCCAGAGACACAGCC TTGCTCATGCACTCCAG		
19	We4084	CATGGTCCGGCATGCCAA CAGATGTGTGGCCCTG	Glu 818 Ala	pIRES-2469
20	We4085	CAGGGCCACACATCTGT TGGCATGCCGGACCATG		
21	We4086	CATGGTCCGGCATAAGAA CAGATGTGTGGCCCTG	Glu 818 Lys	pIRES-2470
22	We4087	CAGGGCCACACATCTGTT CTTATGCCGGACCATG		
23	We4088	GGTCCGGCATGAGAAGA GATGTGTGGCCCTG	Asn 819 Lys	pIRES-2471
24	We4089	CAGGGCCACACATCTCTT CTCATGCCGGACC		
25	We4090	GCTTCCATCAGGGCAAGCA GTATGCCCTGGAGAAAC	Glu 835 Gln	pIRES-2472
26	We4091	GTTTCTCCAGGGGCATAC TGCTTGCCTGATGGAAGC		
27	We4092	GGGCAAGGAGTATGCCAAG GGAGAAACAGTGAAGATTGG	Pro 838 Lys	pIRES-2473
28	We4093	CCAATCTTCACTGTTTCTCC CTTGGCATACTCCTTGCCC		
29	We4094	CGGAACCGGAAGTGGAACT GCACAGACCATGTGTG	Asp 853 Asn	pIRES-2474
30	We4095	CACACATGGTCTGTGCAG TTCCACTTCCGGTTCGG		

Using the protocols and plasmids described above and by applying molecular biology techniques known to those skilled in the art (and as described e.g. in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, *ibid*) other constructs can be made by the artisan for mutation of other amino acid residues.

Example 2

Transfection of Plasmids and Expression of VWF Mutants in HEK-293 Cells

Expression plasmids were grown up in *E. coli* TOP10 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif., USA) and purified using standard protocols (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). HEK-293 cells were transfected using the Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen) and grown up in serum-free medium (Invitro-

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gen 293 Express) in the presence of 4 µg/ml Puromycin. Transfected cell populations were spread through T-flasks into shake flasks from which supernatants were harvested for VWF antigen quantitation and Biacore analysis.

Example 3

Quantitation of VWF Antigen

VWF antigen in culture supernatant was determined by an ELISA whose performance is known to those skilled in the art. Briefly, microplates were incubated with 100 µL per well of the capture antibody (rabbit anti human vWF-IgG, Dako A0082 [Dako, Hamburg, Germany], diluted 1:2000 in buffer A [Sigma C3041, Sigma-Aldrich, Munich, Germany]) overnight at ambient temperature. After washing plates three times with buffer B (Sigma P3563), each well was incubated with 200 µL buffer C (Sigma P3688) for 1.5 hours at ambient temperature (blocking). After another three wash steps with buffer B, serial dilutions of the test sample in buffer B as well as serial dilutions of standard human plasma (ORKL21; 20-0.2 mU/mL; Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Marburg, Germany) in buffer B (volumes per well: 100 µL) were incubated for 1.5 hours at ambient temperature. After three wash steps with buffer B, 100 µL of a 1:16000 dilution in buffer B of the detection antibody (rabbit anti human vWF-IgG, Dako P0226, peroxidase labelled) were added to each well and incubated for 1 hour at ambient temperature. After three wash steps with buffer B, 100 µL of substrate solution (OUVF, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics) were added per well and incubated for 30 minutes at ambient temperature in the dark. Addition of 100 µL undiluted stop dilution (OSFA, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics) prepared the samples for reading in a suitable microplate reader at 450 nm wavelength. Concentrations of the test samples were then calculated using the standard curve with standard human plasma as reference.

Example 4

Analysis of the Binding of VWF Mutants to FVIII

All binding tests are performed using a Biacore 3000 instrument (GE Healthcare) and CM 3 chips. System buffer and dilution buffer for FVIII products is HBS-P (20 mmol/L Hepes, 100 mmol/L NaCl, 0.005% polysorbate 20, pH 7.3). A monoclonal anti-vWF antibody not interfering with FVIII binding is immobilized by using Biacore amino coupling chemistry. All immobilization, saturation and binding assays are performed at a controlled temperature of 25° C.

Monoclonal anti-vWF antibody is covalently bound to an activated CM 3 chip by NHS and EDC (both from GE Healthcare), a coupling where the antibody is fixed at its aminoterminal to the dextran filaments on the gold surface of the chip. For immobilization the monoclonal antibody is diluted to 10 µg/mL in 10 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5). The antibody solution is flown over the chip for 8 min at a flowrate of 5 µL/min.

After the immobilization procedure non-coupled dextran filaments are saturated by flowing 1M ethanolamine (pH 8.3) over the chip for 5 min (at a flow rate of 5 µL/min). A reference flow cell is set up by saturating an empty flow cell with ethanolamine by using the same procedure as above.

VWF mutants are immobilized to the covalently coupled anti VWF monoclonal antibody by flowing VWF mutants (in culture supernatant) over the chip until its saturation at a flow rate of 5 µL/min.

For evaluation of the binding of VWF mutants to FVIII, a FVIII preparation is serially diluted in HBS-P buffer, e.g.

to concentrations 0.3125 µg/mL, 0.625 µg/mL, 1.25 µg/mL, 2.5 µg/mL and 5 µg/mL. A sample of each dilution is flown over the chip for 12 min (flow rate 10 µL/min.), followed by a dissociation time of 5 min with HBS-P buffer. After each run the chip is washed with 250 mM CaCl₂ for 3 min. to elute FVIII bound to VWF. Thereafter the VWF mutant is stripped by washing with 10 mM glycine (pH 2.1) for 4 min and a the next VWF mutant is bound to the chip as described above.

Binding parameters are calculated using BIAevaluation Software (Biacore, GE Healthcare). The curve fitting methods are based on Langmuir equations. The input data for calculations are the molar masses of the analytes, other parameters like max. RU and slopes are automatically extracted out of the fitted association and dissociation curves. The outputs of BIAevaluation Software are the association rate constants and the dissociation rate constants, from which the affinity constants are calculated.

 SEQUENCE LISTING

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<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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Ala Arg Cys Ser Leu Phe Gly Ser Asp Phe Val Asn Thr Phe Asp Gly	35	40	45
Ser Met Tyr Ser Phe Ala Gly Tyr Cys Ser Tyr Leu Leu Ala Gly Gly	50	55	60
Cys Gln Lys Arg Ser Phe Ser Ile Ile Gly Asp Phe Gln Asn Gly Lys	65	70	75
Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Val Tyr Leu Gly Glu Phe Phe Asp Ile His Leu	85	90	95
Phe Val Asn Gly Thr Val Thr Gln Gly Asp Gln Arg Val Ser Met Pro	100	105	110
Tyr Ala Ser Lys Gly Leu Tyr Leu Glu Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Lys	115	120	125
Leu Ser Gly Glu Ala Tyr Gly Phe Val Ala Arg Ile Asp Gly Ser Gly	130	135	140
Asn Phe Gln Val Leu Leu Ser Asp Arg Tyr Phe Asn Lys Thr Cys Gly	145	150	155
Leu Cys Gly Asn Phe Asn Ile Phe Ala Glu Asp Asp Phe Met Thr Gln	165	170	175
Glu Gly Thr Leu Thr Ser Asp Pro Tyr Asp Phe Ala Asn Ser Trp Ala	180	185	190
Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gln Trp Cys Glu Arg Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser	195	200	205
Ser Cys Asn Ile Ser Ser Gly Glu Met Gln Lys Gly Leu Trp Glu Gln	210	215	220
Cys Gln Leu Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Val Phe Ala Arg Cys His Pro Leu	225	230	235
Val Asp Pro Glu Pro Phe Val Ala Leu Cys Glu Lys Thr Leu Cys Glu	245	250	255
Cys Ala Gly Gly Leu Glu Cys Ala Cys Pro Ala Leu Leu Glu Tyr Ala	260	265	270
Arg Thr Cys Ala Gln Glu Gly Met Val Leu Tyr Gly Trp Thr Asp His	275	280	285
Ser Ala Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Pro Ala Gly Met Glu Tyr Arg Gln Cys	290	295	300
Val Ser Pro Cys Ala Arg Thr Cys Gln Ser Leu His Ile Asn Glu Met	305	310	315
Cys Gln Glu Arg Cys Val Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Gln Leu	325	330	335
Leu Asp Glu Gly Leu Cys Val Glu Ser Thr Glu Cys Pro Cys Val His	340	345	350
Ser Gly Lys Arg Tyr Pro Pro Gly Thr Ser Leu Ser Arg Asp Cys Asn	355	360	365
Thr Cys Ile Cys Arg Asn Ser Gln Trp Ile Cys Ser Asn Glu Glu Cys	370	375	380
Pro Gly Glu Cys Leu Val Thr Gly Gln Ser His Phe Lys Ser Phe Asp	385	390	395
Asn Arg Tyr Phe Thr Phe Ser Gly Ile Cys Gln Tyr Leu Leu Ala Arg	405	410	415
Asp Cys Gln Asp His Ser Phe Ser Ile Val Ile Glu Thr Val Gln Cys	420	425	430

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Pro	Gly	Leu	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu	Lys	His	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
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Ala	Met	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asp	Val	Gln	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Leu
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Arg	Ile	Gln	His	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Glu
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Asp	Leu	Gln	Met	Asp	Trp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu
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Ser	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Lys	Thr	Cys	Gly	Leu	Cys	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Asn
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Arg	Val	Glu	Asp	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ala	Trp	Lys	Leu	His	Gly	Asp	Cys	Gln
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Asp	Leu	Gln	Lys	Gln	His	Ser	Asp	Pro	Cys	Ala	Leu	Asn	Pro	Arg	Met
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Thr	Arg	Phe	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ala	Cys	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Phe
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Glu	Ala	Cys	His	Arg	Ala	Val	Ser	Pro	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Cys
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Arg	Tyr	Asp	Val	Cys	Ser	Cys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Leu	Cys	Gly
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Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Val	Arg	Val
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Ala	Trp	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gly	Arg	Cys	Glu	Leu	Asn	Cys	Pro	Lys	Gly	Gln
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Val	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Cys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Cys	Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ser	Leu
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Ser	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Glu	Glu	Cys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gly	Cys	Phe
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Cys	Pro	Pro	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Met	Asp	Glu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Cys	Val	Pro	Lys
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Ala	Gln	Cys	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ile	Phe	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asp
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Ile	Phe	Ser	Asp	His	His	Thr	Met	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Phe	Met
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His	Cys	Thr	Met	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Val
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Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	His	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Arg
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Pro	Pro	Met	Val	Lys	Leu	Val	Cys	Pro	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu
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Gly	Leu	Glu	Cys	Thr	Lys	Thr	Cys	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Cys	Met
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Ser	Met	Gly	Cys	Val	Ser	Gly	Cys	Leu	Cys	Pro	Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Arg
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His	Glu	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Cys	Pro	Cys	Phe	His	Gln
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Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Lys	Ile	Gly	Cys	Asn	Thr
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Cys Val Cys Arg Asp Arg Lys Trp Asn Cys Thr Asp His Val Cys Asp	850	855	860
Ala Thr Cys Ser Thr Ile Gly Met Ala His Tyr Leu Thr Phe Asp Gly	865	870	880
Leu Lys Tyr Leu Phe Pro Gly Glu Cys Gln Tyr Val Leu Val Gln Asp	885	890	895
Tyr Cys Gly Ser Asn Pro Gly Thr Phe Arg Ile Leu Val Gly Asn Lys	900	905	910
Gly Cys Ser His Pro Ser Val Lys Cys Lys Lys Arg Val Thr Ile Leu	915	920	925
Val Glu Gly Gly Glu Ile Glu Leu Phe Asp Gly Glu Val Asn Val Lys	930	935	940
Arg Pro Met Lys Asp Glu Thr His Phe Glu Val Val Glu Ser Gly Arg	945	950	960
Tyr Ile Ile Leu Leu Leu Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser Val Val Trp Asp Arg	965	970	975
His Leu Ser Ile Ser Val Val Leu Lys Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Lys Val	980	985	990
Cys Gly Leu Cys Gly Asn Phe Asp Gly Ile Gln Asn Asn Asp Leu Thr	995	1000	1005
Ser Ser Asn Leu Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Pro Val Asp Phe Gly Asn	1010	1015	1020
Ser Trp Lys Val Ser Ser Gln Cys Ala Asp Thr Arg Lys Val Pro	1025	1030	1035
Leu Asp Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Cys His Asn Asn Ile Met Lys Gln	1040	1045	1050
Thr Met Val Asp Ser Ser Cys Arg Ile Leu Thr Ser Asp Val Phe	1055	1060	1065
Gln Asp Cys Asn Lys Leu Val Asp Pro Glu Pro Tyr Leu Asp Val	1070	1075	1080
Cys Ile Tyr Asp Thr Cys Ser Cys Glu Ser Ile Gly Asp Cys Ala	1085	1090	1095
Cys Phe Cys Asp Thr Ile Ala Ala Tyr Ala His Val Cys Ala Gln	1100	1105	1110
His Gly Lys Val Val Thr Trp Arg Thr Ala Thr Leu Cys Pro Gln	1115	1120	1125
Ser Cys Glu Glu Arg Asn Leu Arg Glu Asn Gly Tyr Glu Cys Glu	1130	1135	1140
Trp Arg Tyr Asn Ser Cys Ala Pro Ala Cys Gln Val Thr Cys Gln	1145	1150	1155
His Pro Glu Pro Leu Ala Cys Pro Val Gln Cys Val Glu Gly Cys	1160	1165	1170
His Ala His Cys Pro Pro Gly Lys Ile Leu Asp Glu Leu Leu Gln	1175	1180	1185
Thr Cys Val Asp Pro Glu Asp Cys Pro Val Cys Glu Val Ala Gly	1190	1195	1200
Arg Arg Phe Ala Ser Gly Lys Lys Val Thr Leu Asn Pro Ser Asp	1205	1210	1215
Pro Glu His Cys Gln Ile Cys His Cys Asp Val Val Asn Leu Thr	1220	1225	1230
Cys Glu Ala Cys Gln Glu Pro Gly Gly Leu Val Val Pro Pro Thr	1235	1240	1245
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Glu Val Leu Lys Ala Phe Val Val Asp Met Met Glu Arg Leu Arg		
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Gly Ser His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Leu Lys Asp Arg Lys Arg Pro Ser		
1325	1330	1335
Glu Leu Arg Arg Ile Ala Ser Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gln		
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Val Ala Ser Thr Ser Glu Val Leu Lys Tyr Thr Leu Phe Gln Ile		
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Phe Ser Lys Ile Asp Arg Pro Glu Ala Ser Arg Ile Thr Leu Leu		
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Leu Met Ala Ser Gln Glu Pro Gln Arg Met Ser Arg Asn Phe Val		
1385	1390	1395
Arg Tyr Val Gln Gly Leu Lys Lys Lys Lys Val Ile Val Ile Pro		
1400	1405	1410
Val Gly Ile Gly Pro His Ala Asn Leu Lys Gln Ile Arg Leu Ile		
1415	1420	1425
Glu Lys Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn Lys Ala Phe Val Leu Ser Ser Val		
1430	1435	1440
Asp Glu Leu Glu Gln Gln Arg Asp Glu Ile Val Ser Tyr Leu Cys		
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Glu Gly Ser Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Ala Asp Phe Asn Arg Ser Lys		
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Gly Asn Pro Ala Ser Asp Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu Pro Gly Asp Ile		
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Gln Val Val Pro Ile Gly Val Gly Pro Asn Ala Asn Val Gln Glu		
1625	1630	1635
Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Trp Pro Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu Ile Gln Asp		
1640	1645	1650

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Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Pro	Asp	Leu	Val	Leu	Gln	Arg
1655						1660					1665			
Cys	Cys	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Leu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala
1670						1675					1680			
Pro	Asp	Cys	Ser	Gln	Pro	Leu	Asp	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly
1685						1690					1695			
Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Glu	Met	Lys	Ser	Phe
1700						1705					1710			
Ala	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asn	Ile	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Thr
1715						1720					1725			
Gln	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asp	Val
1730						1735					1740			
Pro	Trp	Asn	Val	Val	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	His	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val
1745						1750					1755			
Asp	Val	Met	Gln	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala
1760						1765					1770			
Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Val	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Met	His	Gly	Ala
1775						1780					1785			
Arg	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Thr	Asp	Val
1790						1795					1800			
Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Val	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ser	Asn
1805						1810					1815			
Arg	Val	Thr	Val	Phe	Pro	Ile	Gly	Ile	Gly	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Ala
1820						1825					1830			
Ala	Gln	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ser	Asn	Val
1835						1840					1845			
Val	Lys	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Leu
1850						1855					1860			
Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Leu	His	Lys	Leu	Cys	Ser	Gly	Phe	Val	Arg	Ile
1865						1870					1875			
Cys	Met	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Glu	Lys	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asp	Val	Trp
1880						1885					1890			
Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Gln	Cys	His	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro	Asp	Gly
1895						1900					1905			
Gln	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ser	His	Arg	Val	Asn	Cys	Asp	Arg	Gly	Leu
1910						1915					1920			
Arg	Pro	Ser	Cys	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln	Ser	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu
1925						1930					1935			
Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys	Arg	Trp	Thr	Cys	Pro	Cys	Val	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ser
1940						1945					1950			
Ser	Thr	Arg	His	Ile	Val	Thr	Phe	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu
1955						1960					1965			
Thr	Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Val	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn	Lys	Glu	Gln	Asp
1970						1975					1980			
Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	His	Asn	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ala	Arg
1985						1990					1995			
Gln	Gly	Cys	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Glu	Val	Lys	His	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser
2000						2005					2010			
Val	Glu	Leu	His	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Asn	Gly	Arg	Leu
2015						2020					2025			
Val	Ser	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Gly	Gly	Asn	Met	Glu	Val	Asn	Val	Tyr
2030						2035					2040			

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Gly	Ala	Ile	Met	His	Glu	Val	Arg	Phe	Asn	His	Leu	Gly	His	Ile
2045						2050					2055			
Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Pro	Gln	Asn	Asn	Glu	Phe	Gln	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser
2060						2065					2070			
Pro	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ser	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ile	Cys
2075						2080					2085			
Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Asn	Asp	Phe	Met	Leu	Arg	Asp	Gly	Thr	Val
2090						2095					2100			
Thr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Lys	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Glu	Trp	Thr	Val	Gln	Arg
2105						2110					2115			
Pro	Gly	Gln	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Leu	Val
2120						2125					2130			
Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	His	Cys	Gln	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala
2135						2140					2145			
Glu	Cys	His	Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Cys
2150						2155					2160			
Gln	Gln	Asp	Ser	Cys	His	Gln	Glu	Gln	Val	Cys	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala
2165						2170					2175			
Ser	Tyr	Ala	His	Leu	Cys	Arg	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val	Cys	Val	Asp	Trp
2180						2185					2190			
Arg	Thr	Pro	Asp	Phe	Cys	Ala	Met	Ser	Cys	Pro	Pro	Ser	Leu	Val
2195						2200					2205			
Tyr	Asn	His	Cys	Glu	His	Gly	Cys	Pro	Arg	His	Cys	Asp	Gly	Asn
2210						2215					2220			
Val	Ser	Ser	Cys	Gly	Asp	His	Pro	Ser	Glu	Gly	Cys	Phe	Cys	Pro
2225						2230					2235			
Pro	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Cys	Val	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala
2240						2245					2250			
Cys	Thr	Gln	Cys	Ile	Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly	Val	Gln	His	Gln	Phe	Leu
2255						2260					2265			
Glu	Ala	Trp	Val	Pro	Asp	His	Gln	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ile	Cys	Thr	Cys
2270						2275					2280			
Leu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Lys	Val	Asn	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gln	Pro	Cys	Pro	Thr
2285						2290					2295			
Ala	Lys	Ala	Pro	Thr	Cys	Gly	Leu	Cys	Glu	Val	Ala	Arg	Leu	Arg
2300						2305					2310			
Gln	Asn	Ala	Asp	Gln	Cys	Cys	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Val	Cys	Asp
2315						2320					2325			
Pro	Val	Ser	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro	His	Cys	Glu	Arg	Gly
2330						2335					2340			
Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Cys	Arg	Pro	Asn	Phe
2345						2350					2355			
Thr	Cys	Ala	Cys	Arg	Lys	Glu	Glu	Cys	Lys	Arg	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro
2360						2365					2370			
Ser	Cys	Pro	Pro	His	Arg	Leu	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gln	Cys
2375						2380					2385			
Cys	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Ala	Cys	Asn	Cys	Val	Asn	Ser	Thr	Val
2390						2395					2400			
Ser	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Asp	Cys
2405						2410					2415			
Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys	Leu	Pro	Asp	Lys	Val	Cys	Val	His
2420						2425					2430			
Arg	Ser	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Val	Gly	Gln	Phe	Trp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Cys

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2435	2440	2445
Asp Val Cys Thr Cys Thr Asp Met Glu Asp Ala Val Met Gly Leu		
2450	2455	2460
Arg Val Ala Gln Cys Ser Gln Lys Pro Cys Glu Asp Ser Cys Arg		
2465	2470	2475
Ser Gly Phe Thr Tyr Val Leu His Glu Gly Glu Cys Cys Gly Arg		
2480	2485	2490
Cys Leu Pro Ser Ala Cys Glu Val Val Thr Gly Ser Pro Arg Gly		
2495	2500	2505
Asp Ser Gln Ser Ser Trp Lys Ser Val Gly Ser Gln Trp Ala Ser		
2510	2515	2520
Pro Glu Asn Pro Cys Leu Ile Asn Glu Cys Val Arg Val Lys Glu		
2525	2530	2535
Glu Val Phe Ile Gln Gln Arg Asn Val Ser Cys Pro Gln Leu Glu		
2540	2545	2550
Val Pro Val Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Gln Leu Ser Cys Lys Thr Ser		
2555	2560	2565
Ala Cys Cys Pro Ser Cys Arg Cys Glu Arg Met Glu Ala Cys Met		
2570	2575	2580
Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Ile Gly Pro Gly Lys Thr Val Met Ile Asp		
2585	2590	2595
Val Cys Thr Thr Cys Arg Cys Met Val Gln Val Gly Val Ile Ser		
2600	2605	2610
Gly Phe Lys Leu Glu Cys Arg Lys Thr Thr Cys Asn Pro Cys Pro		
2615	2620	2625
Leu Gly Tyr Lys Glu Glu Asn Asn Thr Gly Glu Cys Cys Gly Arg		
2630	2635	2640
Cys Leu Pro Thr Ala Cys Thr Ile Gln Leu Arg Gly Gly Gln Ile		
2645	2650	2655
Met Thr Leu Lys Arg Asp Glu Thr Leu Gln Asp Gly Cys Asp Thr		
2660	2665	2670
His Phe Cys Lys Val Asn Glu Arg Gly Glu Tyr Phe Trp Glu Lys		
2675	2680	2685
Arg Val Thr Gly Cys Pro Pro Phe Asp Glu His Lys Cys Leu Ala		
2690	2695	2700
Glu Gly Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Ile Pro Gly Thr Cys Cys Asp Thr		
2705	2710	2715
Cys Glu Glu Pro Glu Cys Asn Asp Ile Thr Ala Arg Leu Gln Tyr		
2720	2725	2730
Val Lys Val Gly Ser Cys Lys Ser Glu Val Glu Val Asp Ile His		
2735	2740	2745
Tyr Cys Gln Gly Lys Cys Ala Ser Lys Ala Met Tyr Ser Ile Asp		
2750	2755	2760
Ile Asn Asp Val Gln Asp Gln Cys Ser Cys Cys Ser Pro Thr Arg		
2765	2770	2775
Thr Glu Pro Met Gln Val Ala Leu His Cys Thr Asn Gly Ser Val		
2780	2785	2790
Val Tyr His Glu Val Leu Asn Ala Met Glu Cys Lys Cys Ser Pro		
2795	2800	2805
Arg Lys Cys Ser Lys		
2810		

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<211> LENGTH: 35
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer We4078

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

gtacaaaaac gtgccagaag tatgacctgg agtgc 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: We4079

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

gcactccagg tcatacttct gccacgtttt ggtac 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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ctggagtgca tgagcagggg ctgtgtctct ggctg 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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 <400> SEQUENCE: 16

 cagccagaga cacagcccct gctcatgcac tccag 35

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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
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 <220> FEATURE:
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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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 <400> SEQUENCE: 21

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 <210> SEQ ID NO 22
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
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cagggccaca catctcttct catgccggac c 31

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer We4091

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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<400> SEQUENCE: 27

gggcaaggag tatgccaagg gagaaacagt gaagattgg 39

<210> SEQ ID NO 28
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<400> SEQUENCE: 28

ccaatcttca ctgtttctcc cttggcatac tccttgccc 39

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer We4094

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

cggaaccgga agtggaactg cacagaccat gtgtg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 30

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<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

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<400> SEQUENCE: 30

cacacatggt ctgtgcagtt ccacttccgg ttccg

35

<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 102

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Arg	Pro	Pro	Met	Val	Lys	Leu	Val	Cys	Pro	Ala	Asp
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Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Gly	Leu	Glu	Cys	Thr	Lys	Thr	Cys	Gln	Asn	Tyr
	20						25						30		

Asp	Leu	Glu	Cys	Met	Ser	Met	Gly	Cys	Val	Ser	Gly	Cys	Leu	Cys	Pro
	35						40					45			

Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Arg	His	Glu	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Cys
	50					55					60				

Pro	Cys	Phe	His	Gln	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Lys
65				70					75						80

Ile	Gly	Cys	Asn	Thr	Cys	Val	Cys	Arg	Asp	Arg	Lys	Trp	Asn	Cys	Thr
			85						90					95	

Asp	His	Val	Cys	Asp	Ala
			100		

<210> SEQ ID NO 32

<211> LENGTH: 2050

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Arg	Pro	Pro	Met	Val	Lys	Leu	Val	Cys	Pro	Ala	Asp
1			5					10					15		

Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Gly	Leu	Glu	Cys	Thr	Lys	Thr	Cys	Gln	Asn	Tyr
	20						25						30		

Asp	Leu	Glu	Cys	Met	Ser	Met	Gly	Cys	Val	Ser	Gly	Cys	Leu	Cys	Pro
	35						40					45			

Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Arg	His	Glu	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Cys
	50					55					60				

Pro	Cys	Phe	His	Gln	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Lys
65				70					75						80

Ile	Gly	Cys	Asn	Thr	Cys	Val	Cys	Arg	Asp	Arg	Lys	Trp	Asn	Cys	Thr
			85						90					95	

Asp	His	Val	Cys	Asp	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Gly	Met	Ala	His	Tyr
		100						105					110		

Leu	Thr	Phe	Asp	Gly	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Pro	Gly	Glu	Cys	Gln	Tyr
	115					120						125			

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Val 130	Leu	Val	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Cys 135	Gly	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly 140	Thr	Phe	Arg	Ile
Leu 145	Val	Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly 150	Cys	Ser	His	Pro	Ser 155	Val	Lys	Cys	Lys	Lys 160
Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Leu 165	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Glu 170	Ile	Glu	Leu	Phe	Asp 175	Gly
Glu	Val	Asn	Val	Lys 180	Arg	Pro	Met	Lys 185	Asp	Glu	Thr	His	Phe 190	Glu	Val
Val	Glu	Ser 195	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Ile 200	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys 205	Ala	Leu	Ser
Val	Val	Trp 210	Asp	Arg	His 215	Leu	Ser	Ile	Ser	Val	Val 220	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr
Tyr 225	Gln	Glu	Lys	Val	Cys 230	Gly	Leu	Cys	Gly	Asn 235	Phe	Asp	Gly	Ile	Gln 240
Asn	Asn	Asp	Leu	Thr 245	Ser	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln 250	Val	Glu	Glu	Asp	Pro 255	Val
Asp	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ser 260	Trp	Lys	Val	Ser 265	Ser	Gln	Cys	Ala	Asp	Thr 270	Arg
Lys	Val	Pro 275	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ser	Pro 280	Ala	Thr	Cys	His	Asn 285	Asn	Ile	Met
Lys	Gln	Thr 290	Met	Val	Asp 295	Ser	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ile	Leu 300	Thr	Ser	Asp	Val
Phe 305	Gln	Asp	Cys	Asn	Lys 310	Leu	Val	Asp	Pro	Glu 315	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Val 320
Cys	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Thr 325	Cys	Ser	Cys	Glu	Ser 330	Ile	Gly	Asp	Cys	Ala 335	Cys
Phe	Cys	Asp	Thr 340	Ile	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ala 345	His	Val	Cys	Ala	Gln 350	His	Gly
Lys	Val	Val 355	Thr	Trp	Arg	Thr	Ala 360	Thr	Leu	Cys	Pro	Gln 365	Ser	Cys	Glu
Glu 370	Arg	Asn	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asn 375	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Glu 380	Trp	Arg	Tyr	Asn
Ser 385	Cys	Ala	Pro	Ala	Cys 390	Gln	Val	Thr	Cys	Gln 395	His	Pro	Glu	Pro	Leu 400
Ala	Cys	Pro	Val	Gln 405	Cys	Val	Glu	Gly	Cys 410	His	Ala	His	Cys	Pro 415	Pro
Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp 420	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gln 425	Thr	Cys	Val	Asp	Pro 430	Glu	Asp
Cys	Pro	Val 435	Cys	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly 440	Arg	Arg	Phe	Ala	Ser 445	Gly	Lys	Lys
Val 450	Thr	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ser 455	Asp	Pro	Glu	His	Cys	Gln 460	Ile	Cys	His	Cys
Asp 465	Val	Val	Asn	Leu 470	Thr	Cys	Glu	Ala	Cys	Gln 475	Glu	Pro	Gly	Gly	Leu 480
Val	Val	Pro	Pro	Thr 485	Asp	Ala	Pro	Val	Ser 490	Pro	Thr	Thr	Leu	Tyr 495	Val
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser 500	Glu	Pro	Pro	Leu	His 505	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Cys 510	Ser	Arg	Leu
Leu	Asp	Leu 515	Val	Phe	Leu	Leu	Asp 520	Gly	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu 525	Ser	Glu	Ala
Glu 530	Phe	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala 535	Phe	Val	Val	Asp	Met 540	Met	Glu	Arg	Leu
Arg	Ile	Ser	Gln	Lys	Trp	Val	Arg	Val	Ala	Val	Val	Glu	Tyr	His	Asp

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545	550	555	560
Gly Ser His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Leu Lys Asp Arg Lys Arg Pro Ser Glu	565	570	575
Leu Arg Arg Ile Ala Ser Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gln Val Ala	580	585	590
Ser Thr Ser Glu Val Leu Lys Tyr Thr Leu Phe Gln Ile Phe Ser Lys	595	600	605
Ile Asp Arg Pro Glu Ala Ser Arg Ile Thr Leu Leu Leu Met Ala Ser	610	615	620
Gln Glu Pro Gln Arg Met Ser Arg Asn Phe Val Arg Tyr Val Gln Gly	625	630	635
Leu Lys Lys Lys Lys Val Ile Val Ile Pro Val Gly Ile Gly Pro His	645	650	655
Ala Asn Leu Lys Gln Ile Arg Leu Ile Glu Lys Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn	660	665	670
Lys Ala Phe Val Leu Ser Ser Val Asp Glu Leu Glu Gln Gln Arg Asp	675	680	685
Glu Ile Val Ser Tyr Leu Cys Asp Leu Ala Pro Glu Ala Pro Pro Pro	690	695	700
Thr Leu Pro Pro Asp Met Ala Gln Val Thr Val Gly Pro Gly Leu Leu	705	710	715
Gly Val Ser Thr Leu Gly Pro Lys Arg Asn Ser Met Val Leu Asp Val	725	730	735
Ala Phe Val Leu Glu Gly Ser Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Ala Asp Phe Asn	740	745	750
Arg Ser Lys Glu Phe Met Glu Glu Val Ile Gln Arg Met Asp Val Gly	755	760	765
Gln Asp Ser Ile His Val Thr Val Leu Gln Tyr Ser Tyr Met Val Thr	770	775	780
Val Glu Tyr Pro Phe Ser Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Gly Asp Ile Leu Gln	785	790	795
Arg Val Arg Glu Ile Arg Tyr Gln Gly Gly Asn Arg Thr Asn Thr Gly	805	810	815
Leu Ala Leu Arg Tyr Leu Ser Asp His Ser Phe Leu Val Ser Gln Gly	820	825	830
Asp Arg Glu Gln Ala Pro Asn Leu Val Tyr Met Val Thr Gly Asn Pro	835	840	845
Ala Ser Asp Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu Pro Gly Asp Ile Gln Val Val Pro	850	855	860
Ile Gly Val Gly Pro Asn Ala Asn Val Gln Glu Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly	865	870	875
Trp Pro Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu Ile Gln Asp Phe Glu Thr Leu Pro Arg	885	890	895
Glu Ala Pro Asp Leu Val Leu Gln Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly Glu Gly Leu	900	905	910
Gln Ile Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ala Pro Asp Cys Ser Gln Pro Leu Asp	915	920	925
Val Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Gly Ser Ser Ser Phe Pro Ala Ser Tyr Phe	930	935	940
Asp Glu Met Lys Ser Phe Ala Lys Ala Phe Ile Ser Lys Ala Asn Ile	945	950	955
Gly Pro Arg Leu Thr Gln Val Ser Val Leu Gln Tyr Gly Ser Ile Thr	965	970	975

Thr	Ile	Asp	Val	Pro	Trp	Asn	Val	Val	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	His	Leu	Leu
980															
985															
990															
Ser	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Met	Gln	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly
995															
1000															
1005															
Asp	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Val	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Met	His	
1010															
1015															
1020															
Gly	Ala	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Thr	
1025															
1030															
1035															
Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Val	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg	
1040															
1045															
1050															
Ser	Asn	Arg	Val	Thr	Val	Phe	Pro	Ile	Gly	Ile	Gly	Asp	Arg	Tyr	
1055															
1060															
1065															
Asp	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ser	
1070															
1075															
1080															
Asn	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Thr	Met	Val	
1085															
1090															
1095															
Thr	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Leu	His	Lys	Leu	Cys	Ser	Gly	Phe	Val	
1100															
1105															
1110															
Arg	Ile	Cys	Met	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Glu	Lys	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asp	
1115															
1120															
1125															
Val	Trp	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Gln	Cys	His	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro	
1130															
1135															
1140															
Asp	Gly	Gln	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ser	His	Arg	Val	Asn	Cys	Asp	Arg	
1145															
1150															
1155															
Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Ser	Cys	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln	Ser	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	
1160															
1165															
1170															
Glu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys	Arg	Trp	Thr	Cys	Pro	Cys	Val	Cys	Thr	
1175															
1180															
1185															
Gly	Ser	Ser	Thr	Arg	His	Ile	Val	Thr	Phe	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asn	Phe	
1190															
1195															
1200															
Lys	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Val	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn	Lys	Glu	
1205															
1210															
1215															
Gln	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	His	Asn	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ser	Pro	Gly	
1220															
1225															
1230															
Ala	Arg	Gln	Gly	Cys	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Glu	Val	Lys	His	Ser	Ala	
1235															
1240															
1245															
Leu	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	His	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Asn	Gly	
1250															
1255															
1260															
Arg	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Gly	Gly	Asn	Met	Glu	Val	Asn	
1265															
1270															
1275															
Val	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Met	His	Glu	Val	Arg	Phe	Asn	His	Leu	Gly	
1280															
1285															
1290															
His	Ile	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Pro	Gln	Asn	Asn	Glu	Phe	Gln	Leu	Gln	
1295															
1300															
1305															
Leu	Ser	Pro	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ser	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Cys	Gly	
1310															
1315															
1320															
Ile	Cys	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Asn	Asp	Phe	Met	Leu	Arg	Asp	Gly	
1325															
1330															
1335															
Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Lys	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Glu	Trp	Thr	Val	
1340															
1345															
1350															
Gln	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gln	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Cys	
1355															
1360															
1365															

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Leu Val 1370	Pro Asp Ser Ser His 1375	Cys Gln Val Leu Leu 1380	Leu Pro Leu
Phe Ala 1385	Glu Cys His Lys Val 1390	Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr 1395	Phe Tyr Ala
Ile Cys 1400	Gln Gln Asp Ser Cys 1405	His Gln Glu Gln Val 1410	Cys Glu Val
Ile Ala 1415	Ser Tyr Ala His Leu 1420	Cys Arg Thr Asn Gly 1425	Val Cys Val
Asp Trp 1430	Arg Thr Pro Asp Phe 1435	Cys Ala Met Ser Cys 1440	Pro Pro Ser
Leu Val 1445	Tyr Asn His Cys Glu 1450	His Gly Cys Pro Arg 1455	His Cys Asp
Gly Asn 1460	Val Ser Ser Cys Gly 1465	Asp His Pro Ser Glu 1470	Gly Cys Phe
Cys Pro 1475	Pro Asp Lys Val Met 1480	Leu Glu Gly Ser Cys 1485	Val Pro Glu
Glu Ala 1490	Cys Thr Gln Cys Ile 1495	Gly Glu Asp Gly Val 1500	Gln His Gln
Phe Leu 1505	Glu Ala Trp Val Pro 1510	Asp His Gln Pro Cys 1515	Gln Ile Cys
Thr Cys 1520	Leu Ser Gly Arg Lys 1525	Val Asn Cys Thr Thr 1530	Gln Pro Cys
Pro Thr 1535	Ala Lys Ala Pro Thr 1540	Cys Gly Leu Cys Glu 1545	Val Ala Arg
Leu Arg 1550	Gln Asn Ala Asp Gln 1555	Cys Cys Pro Glu Tyr 1560	Glu Cys Val
Cys Asp 1565	Pro Val Ser Cys Asp 1570	Leu Pro Pro Val Pro 1575	His Cys Glu
Arg Gly 1580	Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu 1585	Thr Asn Pro Gly Glu 1590	Cys Arg Pro
Asn Phe 1595	Thr Cys Ala Cys Arg 1600	Lys Glu Glu Cys Lys 1605	Arg Val Ser
Pro Pro 1610	Ser Cys Pro Pro His 1615	Arg Leu Pro Thr Leu 1620	Arg Lys Thr
Gln Cys 1625	Cys Asp Glu Tyr Glu 1630	Cys Ala Cys Asn Cys 1635	Val Asn Ser
Thr Val 1640	Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly 1645	Tyr Leu Ala Ser Thr 1650	Ala Thr Asn
Asp Cys 1655	Gly Cys Thr Thr Thr 1660	Thr Cys Leu Pro Asp 1665	Lys Val Cys
Val His 1670	Arg Ser Thr Ile Tyr 1675	Pro Val Gly Gln Phe 1680	Trp Glu Glu
Gly Cys 1685	Asp Val Cys Thr Cys 1690	Thr Asp Met Glu Asp 1695	Ala Val Met
Gly Leu 1700	Arg Val Ala Gln Cys 1705	Ser Gln Lys Pro Cys 1710	Glu Asp Ser
Cys Arg 1715	Ser Gly Phe Thr Tyr 1720	Val Leu His Glu Gly 1725	Glu Cys Cys
Gly Arg 1730	Cys Leu Pro Ser Ala 1735	Cys Glu Val Val Thr 1740	Gly Ser Pro
Arg Gly 1745	Asp Ser Gln Ser Ser 1750	Trp Lys Ser Val Gly 1755	Ser Gln Trp
Ala Ser	Pro Glu Asn Pro Cys	Leu Ile Asn Glu Cys	Val Arg Val

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1760	1765	1770
Lys Glu Glu Val Phe Ile Gln Gln Arg Asn Val Ser Cys Pro Gln		
1775	1780	1785
Leu Glu Val Pro Val Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Gln Leu Ser Cys Lys		
1790	1795	1800
Thr Ser Ala Cys Cys Pro Ser Cys Arg Cys Glu Arg Met Glu Ala		
1805	1810	1815
Cys Met Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Ile Gly Pro Gly Lys Thr Val Met		
1820	1825	1830
Ile Asp Val Cys Thr Thr Cys Arg Cys Met Val Gln Val Gly Val		
1835	1840	1845
Ile Ser Gly Phe Lys Leu Glu Cys Arg Lys Thr Thr Cys Asn Pro		
1850	1855	1860
Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Lys Glu Glu Asn Asn Thr Gly Glu Cys Cys		
1865	1870	1875
Gly Arg Cys Leu Pro Thr Ala Cys Thr Ile Gln Leu Arg Gly Gly		
1880	1885	1890
Gln Ile Met Thr Leu Lys Arg Asp Glu Thr Leu Gln Asp Gly Cys		
1895	1900	1905
Asp Thr His Phe Cys Lys Val Asn Glu Arg Gly Glu Tyr Phe Trp		
1910	1915	1920
Glu Lys Arg Val Thr Gly Cys Pro Pro Phe Asp Glu His Lys Cys		
1925	1930	1935
Leu Ala Glu Gly Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Ile Pro Gly Thr Cys Cys		
1940	1945	1950
Asp Thr Cys Glu Glu Pro Glu Cys Asn Asp Ile Thr Ala Arg Leu		
1955	1960	1965
Gln Tyr Val Lys Val Gly Ser Cys Lys Ser Glu Val Glu Val Asp		
1970	1975	1980
Ile His Tyr Cys Gln Gly Lys Cys Ala Ser Lys Ala Met Tyr Ser		
1985	1990	1995
Ile Asp Ile Asn Asp Val Gln Asp Gln Cys Ser Cys Cys Ser Pro		
2000	2005	2010
Thr Arg Thr Glu Pro Met Gln Val Ala Leu His Cys Thr Asn Gly		
2015	2020	2025
Ser Val Val Tyr His Glu Val Leu Asn Ala Met Glu Cys Lys Cys		
2030	2035	2040
Ser Pro Arg Lys Cys Ser Lys		
2045	2050	

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
 <211> LENGTH: 102
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Modified D' domain of VWF
 <220> FEATURE:
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 <222> LOCATION: (16)..(16)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
 <222> LOCATION: (18)..(18)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Leu or Pro
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
 <222> LOCATION: (24)..(24)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
 <220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (26)..(26)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (30)..(30)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
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<222> LOCATION: (31)..(31)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (33)..(33)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (35)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (62)..(62)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (72)..(72)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (75)..(75)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (90)..(90)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Ser Leu Ser Cys Arg Pro Pro Met Val Lys Leu Val Cys Pro Ala Xaa
1      5      10      15

Asn Xaa Arg Ala Glu Gly Leu Xaa Cys Xaa Lys Thr Cys Xaa Xaa Tyr
20     25     30

Xaa Leu Xaa Cys Met Ser Xaa Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Cys Leu Cys Pro
35     40     45

Pro Gly Met Val Arg His Xaa Xaa Arg Cys Val Ala Leu Xaa Arg Cys
50     55     60

Pro Cys Phe His Gln Gly Lys Xaa Tyr Ala Xaa Gly Glu Thr Val Lys
65     70     75     80

Ile Gly Cys Asn Thr Cys Val Cys Arg Xaa Arg Lys Trp Asn Cys Thr
85     90     95

Asp His Val Cys Asp Ala
100

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 102
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: modified D' domain
<220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (16)..(16)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (18)..(18)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (26)..(26)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
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<222> LOCATION: (30)..(30)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
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<222> LOCATION: (31)..(31)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
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<222> LOCATION: (56)..(56)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (72)..(72)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
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<222> LOCATION: (75)..(75)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (90)..(90)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is any amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Ser Leu Ser Cys Arg Pro Pro Met Val Lys Leu Val Cys Pro Ala Xaa
1             5             10             15

Asn Xaa Arg Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Cys Xaa Lys Thr Cys Xaa Xaa Tyr
                20             25             30

Asp Leu Glu Cys Met Ser Xaa Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Cys Leu Cys Pro
            35             40             45

Pro Gly Met Val Arg His Xaa Xaa Arg Cys Val Ala Leu Glu Arg Cys
            50             55             60

Pro Cys Phe His Gln Gly Lys Xaa Tyr Ala Xaa Gly Glu Thr Val Lys
65             70             75             80

Ile Gly Cys Asn Thr Cys Val Cys Arg Xaa Arg Lys Trp Asn Cys Thr
            85             90             95

Asp His Val Cys Asp Ala
            100

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 102
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: modified D' domain
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (16)..(16)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Asp or Asn
<220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (18)..(18)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Leu or Pro
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (26)..(26)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Thr or Ala
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (30)..(30)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Gln or Arg
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (31)..(31)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Asn or Lys
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (39)..(39)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa is Met or Arg or Lys
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (55)..(55)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa Glu or Ala or Lys
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (56)..(56)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa Asn or Lys
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (72)..(72)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa Glu or Gln
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (75)..(75)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa Pro or Lys
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (90)..(90)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa Asp or Asn

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

Ser Leu Ser Cys Arg Pro Pro Met Val Lys Leu Val Cys Pro Ala Xaa
1             5             10             15

Asn Xaa Arg Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Cys Xaa Lys Thr Cys Xaa Xaa Tyr
20             25             30

Asp Leu Glu Cys Met Ser Xaa Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Cys Leu Cys Pro
35             40             45

Pro Gly Met Val Arg His Xaa Xaa Arg Cys Val Ala Leu Glu Arg Cys
50             55             60

Pro Cys Phe His Gln Gly Lys Xaa Tyr Ala Xaa Gly Glu Thr Val Lys
65             70             75             80

Ile Gly Cys Asn Thr Cys Val Cys Arg Xaa Arg Lys Trp Asn Cys Thr
85             90             95

Asp His Val Cys Asp Ala
100

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
<211> LENGTH: 2332
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser Trp Asp Tyr
1             5             10             15

Met Gln Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro Pro
20             25             30

Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val Tyr Lys Lys
35             40             45

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Thr 50	Leu	Phe	Val	Glu	Phe	Thr 55	Asp	His	Leu	Phe	Asn 60	Ile	Ala	Lys	Pro
Arg 65	Pro	Pro	Trp	Met	Gly 70	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr 75	Ile	Gln	Ala	Glu	Val 80
Tyr	Asp	Thr	Val	Val 85	Ile	Thr	Leu	Lys	Asn 90	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Pro 95	Val
Ser	Leu	His	Ala 100	Val	Gly	Val	Ser	Tyr 105	Trp	Lys	Ala	Ser	Glu 110	Gly	Ala
Glu	Tyr	Asp 115	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ser	Gln 120	Arg	Glu	Lys	Glu 125	Asp	Asp	Lys	Val
Phe 130	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	His	Thr 135	Tyr	Val	Trp	Gln 140	Val	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asn
Gly 145	Pro	Met	Ala	Ser	Asp 150	Pro	Leu	Cys	Leu	Thr 155	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ser 160
His	Val	Asp	Leu 165	Val	Lys	Asp	Leu	Asn 170	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ala	Leu 175
Leu	Val	Cys 180	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala 185	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Gln 190	Thr	Leu
His	Lys 195	Phe	Ile	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ala 200	Val	Phe	Asp	Glu	Gly 205	Lys	Ser	Trp
His	Ser 210	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asn 215	Ser	Leu	Met	Gln	Asp	Arg 220	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ser
Ala 225	Arg	Ala	Trp	Pro	Lys 230	Met	His	Thr	Val	Asn 235	Gly	Tyr	Val	Asn	Arg 240
Ser	Leu	Pro	Gly 245	Leu	Ile	Gly	Cys	His	Arg 250	Lys	Ser	Val	Tyr	Trp	His
Val	Ile	Gly 260	Met	Gly	Thr	Thr	Pro	Glu 265	Val	His	Ser	Ile	Phe	Leu	Glu
Gly	His 275	Thr	Phe	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn 280	His	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ser 285	Leu	Glu	Ile
Ser 290	Pro	Ile	Thr	Phe	Leu	Thr 295	Ala	Gln	Thr	Leu	Leu 300	Met	Asp	Leu	Gly
Gln 305	Phe	Leu	Leu	Phe	Cys 310	His	Ile	Ser	Ser	His 315	Gln	His	Asp	Gly	Met 320
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys 325	Val	Asp	Ser	Cys	Pro	Glu 330	Glu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Arg 335
Met	Lys	Asn 340	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp 345	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Asp	Leu 350	Thr	Asp
Ser	Glu 355	Met	Asp	Val	Val	Arg	Phe 360	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn 365	Ser	Pro	Ser	Phe
Ile 370	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ser	Val	Ala 375	Lys	Lys	His	Pro	Lys 380	Thr	Trp	Val	His
Tyr 385	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu 390	Glu	Asp	Trp	Asp	Tyr 395	Ala	Pro	Leu	Val	Leu
Ala	Pro	Asp 405	Asp	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Gln 410	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Pro
Gln	Arg	Ile 420	Gly	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys 425	Val	Arg	Phe	Met	Ala 430	Tyr	Thr
Asp	Glu 435	Thr	Phe	Lys	Thr	Arg	Glu 440	Ala	Ile	Gln	His	Glu 445	Ser	Gly	Ile
Leu 450	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Tyr 455	Gly	Glu	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr 460	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ile

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Phe	Lys	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ser	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Pro	His	Gly	Ile	465	470	475	480
Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Leu	Pro	Lys	Gly	Val	Lys	485	490	495	
His	Leu	Lys	Asp	Phe	Pro	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ile	Phe	Lys	Tyr	Lys	500	505	510	
Trp	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	Asp	Pro	Arg	Cys	515	520	525	
Leu	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Met	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	530	535	540	
Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Cys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp	545	550	555	560
Gln	Arg	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ile	Met	Ser	Asp	Lys	Arg	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Phe	565	570	575	
Ser	Val	Phe	Asp	Glu	Asn	Arg	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Gln	580	585	590	
Arg	Phe	Leu	Pro	Asn	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Gln	Leu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Phe	595	600	605	
Gln	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ile	Met	His	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser	610	615	620	
Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Val	Cys	Leu	His	Glu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Leu	625	630	635	640
Ser	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gln	Thr	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Phe	Ser	Gly	Tyr	645	650	655	
Thr	Phe	Lys	His	Lys	Met	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	660	665	670	
Phe	Ser	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Phe	Met	Ser	Met	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Trp	675	680	685	
Ile	Leu	Gly	Cys	His	Asn	Ser	Asp	Phe	Arg	Asn	Arg	Gly	Met	Thr	Ala	690	695	700	
Leu	Leu	Lys	Val	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	705	710	715	720
Asp	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Asn	Ala	725	730	735	
Ile	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Arg	His	Arg	Ser	Thr	Arg	740	745	750	
Gln	Lys	Gln	Phe	Asn	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asp	Ile	Glu	Lys	755	760	765	
Thr	Asp	Pro	Trp	Phe	Ala	His	Arg	Thr	Pro	Met	Pro	Lys	Ile	Gln	Asn	770	775	780	
Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gln	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	785	790	795	800
His	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Phe	805	810	815	
Ser	Asp	Asp	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ser	820	825	830	
Glu	Met	Thr	His	Phe	Arg	Pro	Gln	Leu	His	His	Ser	Gly	Asp	Met	Val	835	840	845	
Phe	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Arg	Leu	Asn	Glu	Lys	Leu	Gly	850	855	860	
Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asp	Phe	Lys	Val	Ser	Ser	865	870	875	880
Thr	Ser	Asn	Asn	Leu	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ser	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala				

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885							890					895			
Gly	Thr	Asp	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ser	Met	Pro	Val	His
900							905					910			
Tyr	Asp	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Thr	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Pro
915							920					925			
Leu	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asn	Asn	Asp
930							935					940			
Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Met	Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Trp
945							950					955			
Gly	Lys	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu	Phe	Lys	Gly	Lys
965							970					975			
Arg	Ala	His	Gly	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Phe	Lys
980							985					990			
Val	Ser	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Ala
995							1000					1005			
Thr	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	His	Ile	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ile	Glu	
1010							1015					1020			
Asn	Ser	Pro	Ser	Val	Trp	Gln	Asn	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asp	Thr	Glu	
1025							1030					1035			
Phe	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ile	His	Asp	Arg	Met	Leu	Met	Asp	
1040							1045					1050			
Lys	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Asn	His	Met	Ser	Asn	Lys	Thr	
1055							1060					1065			
Thr	Ser	Ser	Lys	Asn	Met	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Gln	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	
1070							1075					1080			
Pro	Ile	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ala	Gln	Asn	Pro	Asp	Met	Ser	Phe	Phe	Lys	
1085							1090					1095			
Met	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Trp	Ile	Gln	Arg	Thr	His	
1100							1105					1110			
Gly	Lys	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro	Lys	Gln	
1115							1120					1125			
Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ser	Val	Glu	Gly	Gln	Asn	Phe	
1130							1135					1140			
Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Lys	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	
1145							1150					1155			
Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Leu	Lys	Glu	Met	Val	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asn	
1160							1165					1170			
Leu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	His	Glu	Asn	Asn	Thr	His	
1175							1180					1185			
Asn	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ile	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Thr	
1190							1195					1200			
Leu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ile	His	Thr	Val	Thr	
1205							1210					1215			
Gly	Thr	Lys	Asn	Phe	Met	Lys	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	
1220							1225					1230			
Gln	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Val	Leu	
1235							1240					1245			
Gln	Asp	Phe	Arg	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ser	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Lys	Lys	
1250							1255					1260			
His	Thr	Ala	His	Phe	Ser	Lys	Lys	Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	
1265							1270					1275			
Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Thr	Lys	Gln	Ile	Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Cys	
1280							1285					1290			

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Thr Thr	Arg Ile Ser Pro Asn	Thr Ser Gln Gln Asn	Phe Val Thr
1295	1300	1305	
Gln Arg	Ser Lys Arg Ala Leu	Lys Gln Phe Arg Leu	Pro Leu Glu
1310	1315	1320	
Glu Thr	Glu Leu Glu Lys Arg	Ile Ile Val Asp Asp	Thr Ser Thr
1325	1330	1335	
Gln Trp	Ser Lys Asn Met Lys	His Leu Thr Pro Ser	Thr Leu Thr
1340	1345	1350	
Gln Ile	Asp Tyr Asn Glu Lys	Glu Lys Gly Ala Ile	Thr Gln Ser
1355	1360	1365	
Pro Leu	Ser Asp Cys Leu Thr	Arg Ser His Ser Ile	Pro Gln Ala
1370	1375	1380	
Asn Arg	Ser Pro Leu Pro Ile	Ala Lys Val Ser Ser	Phe Pro Ser
1385	1390	1395	
Ile Arg	Pro Ile Tyr Leu Thr	Arg Val Leu Phe Gln	Asp Asn Ser
1400	1405	1410	
Ser His	Leu Pro Ala Ala Ser	Tyr Arg Lys Lys Asp	Ser Gly Val
1415	1420	1425	
Gln Glu	Ser Ser His Phe Leu	Gln Gly Ala Lys Lys	Asn Asn Leu
1430	1435	1440	
Ser Leu	Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu	Glu Met Thr Gly Asp	Gln Arg Glu
1445	1450	1455	
Val Gly	Ser Leu Gly Thr Ser	Ala Thr Asn Ser Val	Thr Tyr Lys
1460	1465	1470	
Lys Val	Glu Asn Thr Val Leu	Pro Lys Pro Asp Leu	Pro Lys Thr
1475	1480	1485	
Ser Gly	Lys Val Glu Leu Leu	Pro Lys Val His Ile	Tyr Gln Lys
1490	1495	1500	
Asp Leu	Phe Pro Thr Glu Thr	Ser Asn Gly Ser Pro	Gly His Leu
1505	1510	1515	
Asp Leu	Val Glu Gly Ser Leu	Leu Gln Gly Thr Glu	Gly Ala Ile
1520	1525	1530	
Lys Trp	Asn Glu Ala Asn Arg	Pro Gly Lys Val Pro	Phe Leu Arg
1535	1540	1545	
Val Ala	Thr Glu Ser Ser Ala	Lys Thr Pro Ser Lys	Leu Leu Asp
1550	1555	1560	
Pro Leu	Ala Trp Asp Asn His	Tyr Gly Thr Gln Ile	Pro Lys Glu
1565	1570	1575	
Glu Trp	Lys Ser Gln Glu Lys	Ser Pro Glu Lys Thr	Ala Phe Lys
1580	1585	1590	
Lys Lys	Asp Thr Ile Leu Ser	Leu Asn Ala Cys Glu	Ser Asn His
1595	1600	1605	
Ala Ile	Ala Ala Ile Asn Glu	Gly Gln Asn Lys Pro	Glu Ile Glu
1610	1615	1620	
Val Thr	Trp Ala Lys Gln Gly	Arg Thr Glu Arg Leu	Cys Ser Gln
1625	1630	1635	
Asn Pro	Pro Val Leu Lys Arg	His Gln Arg Glu Ile	Thr Arg Thr
1640	1645	1650	
Thr Leu	Gln Ser Asp Gln Glu	Glu Ile Asp Tyr Asp	Asp Thr Ile
1655	1660	1665	
Ser Val	Glu Met Lys Lys Glu	Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr	Asp Glu Asp
1670	1675	1680	

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Glu Asn	Gln Ser	Pro Arg	Ser	Phe Gln	Lys Lys	Thr	Arg His	Tyr	
1685			1690			1695			
Phe Ile	Ala Ala	Val Glu	Arg	Leu Trp	Asp Tyr	Gly	Met Ser	Ser	
1700			1705			1710			
Ser Pro	His Val	Leu Arg	Asn	Arg Ala	Gln Ser	Gly	Ser Val	Pro	
1715			1720			1725			
Gln Phe	Lys Lys	Val Val	Phe	Gln Glu	Phe Thr	Asp	Gly Ser	Phe	
1730			1735			1740			
Thr Gln	Pro Leu	Tyr Arg	Gly	Glu Leu	Asn Glu	His	Leu Gly	Leu	
1745			1750			1755			
Leu Gly	Pro Tyr	Ile Arg	Ala	Glu Val	Glu Asp	Asn	Ile Met	Val	
1760			1765			1770			
Thr Phe	Arg Asn	Gln Ala	Ser	Arg Pro	Tyr Ser	Phe	Tyr Ser	Ser	
1775			1780			1785			
Leu Ile	Ser Tyr	Glu Glu	Asp	Gln Arg	Gln Gly	Ala	Glu Pro	Arg	
1790			1795			1800			
Lys Asn	Phe Val	Lys Pro	Asn	Glu Thr	Lys Thr	Tyr	Phe Trp	Lys	
1805			1810			1815			
Val Gln	His His	Met Ala	Pro	Thr Lys	Asp Glu	Phe	Asp Cys	Lys	
1820			1825			1830			
Ala Trp	Ala Tyr	Phe Ser	Asp	Val Asp	Leu Glu	Lys	Asp Val	His	
1835			1840			1845			
Ser Gly	Leu Ile	Gly Pro	Leu	Leu Val	Cys His	Thr	Asn Thr	Leu	
1850			1855			1860			
Asn Pro	Ala His	Gly Arg	Gln	Val Thr	Val Gln	Glu	Phe Ala	Leu	
1865			1870			1875			
Phe Phe	Thr Ile	Phe Asp	Glu	Thr Lys	Ser Trp	Tyr	Phe Thr	Glu	
1880			1885			1890			
Asn Met	Glu Arg	Asn Cys	Arg	Ala Pro	Cys Asn	Ile	Gln Met	Glu	
1895			1900			1905			
Asp Pro	Thr Phe	Lys Glu	Asn	Tyr Arg	Phe His	Ala	Ile Asn	Gly	
1910			1915			1920			
Tyr Ile	Met Asp	Thr Leu	Pro	Gly Leu	Val Met	Ala	Gln Asp	Gln	
1925			1930			1935			
Arg Ile	Arg Trp	Tyr Leu	Leu	Ser Met	Gly Ser	Asn	Glu Asn	Ile	
1940			1945			1950			
His Ser	Ile His	Phe Ser	Gly	His Val	Phe Thr	Val	Arg Lys	Lys	
1955			1960			1965			
Glu Glu	Tyr Lys	Met Ala	Leu	Tyr Asn	Leu Tyr	Pro	Gly Val	Phe	
1970			1975			1980			
Glu Thr	Val Glu	Met Leu	Pro	Ser Lys	Ala Gly	Ile	Trp Arg	Val	
1985			1990			1995			
Glu Cys	Leu Ile	Gly Glu	His	Leu His	Ala Gly	Met	Ser Thr	Leu	
2000			2005			2010			
Phe Leu	Val Tyr	Ser Asn	Lys	Cys Gln	Thr Pro	Leu	Gly Met	Ala	
2015			2020			2025			
Ser Gly	His Ile	Arg Asp	Phe	Gln Ile	Thr Ala	Ser	Gly Gln	Tyr	
2030			2035			2040			
Gly Gln	Trp Ala	Pro Lys	Leu	Ala Arg	Leu His	Tyr	Ser Gly	Ser	
2045			2050			2055			
Ile Asn	Ala Trp	Ser Thr	Lys	Glu Pro	Phe Ser	Trp	Ile Lys	Val	
2060			2065			2070			
Asp Leu	Leu Ala	Pro Met	Ile	Ile His	Gly Ile	Lys	Thr Gln	Gly	

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2075          2080          2085
Ala Arg Gln Lys Phe Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile
2090          2095          2100

Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly Lys Lys Trp Gln Thr Tyr Arg Gly Asn
2105          2110          2115

Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Val Asp Ser Ser
2120          2125          2130

Gly Ile Lys His Asn Ile Phe Asn Pro Pro Ile Ile Ala Arg Tyr
2135          2140          2145

Ile Arg Leu His Pro Thr His Tyr Ser Ile Arg Ser Thr Leu Arg
2150          2155          2160

Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met Pro Leu
2165          2170          2175

Gly Met Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Ala Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser
2180          2185          2190

Ser Tyr Phe Thr Asn Met Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Lys Ala
2195          2200          2205

Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Ser Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Gln Val
2210          2215          2220

Asn Asn Pro Lys Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Phe Gln Lys Thr Met
2225          2230          2235

Lys Val Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Thr
2240          2245          2250

Ser Met Tyr Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly
2255          2260          2265

His Gln Trp Thr Leu Phe Phe Gln Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Val Phe
2270          2275          2280

Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser Phe Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ser Leu Asp
2285          2290          2295

Pro Pro Leu Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Gln Ser Trp
2300          2305          2310

Val His Gln Ile Ala Leu Arg Met Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala
2315          2320          2325

Gln Asp Leu Tyr
2330

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 1444
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: artificial sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: mature single chain Factor VIII

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser Trp Asp Tyr
1          5          10          15

Met Gln Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro Pro
20          25          30

Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val Tyr Lys Lys
35          40          45

Thr Leu Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Asp His Leu Phe Asn Ile Ala Lys Pro
50          55          60

Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile Gln Ala Glu Val
65          70          75          80

Tyr Asp Thr Val Val Ile Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala Ser His Pro Val

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85								90				95			
Ser	Leu	His	Ala 100	Val	Gly	Val	Ser	Tyr 105	Trp	Lys	Ala	Ser	Glu 110	Gly	Ala
Glu	Tyr	Asp 115	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ser	Gln 120	Arg	Glu	Lys	Glu	Asp 125	Asp	Lys	Val
Phe	Pro	Gly 130	Gly	Ser	His 135	Thr	Tyr	Val	Trp	Gln	Val 140	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asn
Gly 145	Pro	Met	Ala	Ser	Asp 150	Pro	Leu	Cys	Leu	Thr 155	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ser 160
His	Val	Asp	Leu 165	Val	Lys	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ser 170	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ala 175	Leu
Leu	Val	Cys 180	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala 185	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Gln 190	Thr	Leu
His	Lys	Phe 195	Ile	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ala 200	Val	Phe	Asp	Glu	Gly 205	Lys	Ser	Trp
His	Ser 210	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asn 215	Ser	Leu	Met	Gln	Asp 220	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ser
Ala 225	Arg	Ala	Trp	Pro	Lys 230	Met	His	Thr	Val	Asn 235	Gly	Tyr	Val	Asn	Arg 240
Ser	Leu	Pro	Gly 245	Leu	Ile	Gly	Cys	His	Arg 250	Lys	Ser	Val	Tyr	Trp 255	His
Val	Ile	Gly 260	Met	Gly	Thr	Thr	Pro	Glu 265	Val	His	Ser	Ile	Phe 270	Leu	Glu
Gly	His 275	Thr	Phe	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn 280	His	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ser 285	Leu	Glu	Ile
Ser 290	Pro	Ile	Thr	Phe	Leu	Thr 295	Ala	Gln	Thr	Leu	Leu 300	Met	Asp	Leu	Gly
Gln 305	Phe	Leu	Leu	Phe	Cys 310	His	Ile	Ser	Ser	His 315	Gln	His	Asp	Gly	Met 320
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys 325	Val	Asp	Ser	Cys	Pro 330	Glu	Glu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Arg 335
Met	Lys	Asn 340	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp 345	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Asp	Leu 350	Thr	Asp
Ser	Glu 355	Met	Asp	Val	Val	Arg	Phe 360	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ser 365	Pro	Ser	Phe
Ile 370	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ser	Val	Ala 375	Lys	Lys	His	Pro 380	Lys	Thr	Trp	Val	His
Tyr 385	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asp 390	Trp	Asp	Tyr 395	Ala	Pro	Leu	Val	Leu
Ala	Pro	Asp	Asp 405	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Gln 410	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Gly 415	Pro
Gln	Arg	Ile	Gly 420	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys 425	Val	Arg	Phe	Met	Ala 430	Tyr	Thr
Asp	Glu 435	Thr	Phe	Lys	Thr	Arg	Glu 440	Ala	Ile	Gln	His	Glu 445	Ser	Gly	Ile
Leu 450	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly 455	Glu	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr 460	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ile
Phe 465	Lys	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ser 470	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Ile 475	Tyr	Pro	His	Gly	Ile 480
Thr	Asp	Val	Arg 485	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Arg 490	Leu	Pro	Lys	Gly	Val	Lys
His	Leu	Lys 500	Asp	Phe	Pro	Ile	Leu	Pro 505	Gly	Glu	Ile	Phe	Lys 510	Tyr	Lys

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Trp	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	Asp	Pro	Arg	Cys
		515					520					525			
Leu	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Met	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala
		530				535					540				
Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Cys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp
545					550					555					560
Gln	Arg	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ile	Met	Ser	Asp	Lys	Arg	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Phe
				565					570						575
Ser	Val	Phe	Asp	Glu	Asn	Arg	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Gln
			580					585					590		
Arg	Phe	Leu	Pro	Asn	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Gln	Leu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Phe
			595				600					605			
Gln	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ile	Met	His	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser
					610		615				620				
Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Val	Cys	Leu	His	Glu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Leu
625					630					635					640
Ser	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gln	Thr	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Phe	Ser	Gly	Tyr
				645					650					655	
Thr	Phe	Lys	His	Lys	Met	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro
			660					665					670		
Phe	Ser	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Phe	Met	Ser	Met	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Trp
			675				680					685			
Ile	Leu	Gly	Cys	His	Asn	Ser	Asp	Phe	Arg	Asn	Arg	Gly	Met	Thr	Ala
			690			695					700				
Leu	Leu	Lys	Val	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Glu
705					710					715					720
Asp	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Asn	Ala
				725					730					735	
Ile	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Arg	His	Arg	Ser	Thr	Arg
			740					745					750		
Gln	Lys	Gln	Phe	Asn	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Thr	Thr	Leu	Gln
							760					765			
Ser	Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Met
						775					780				
Lys	Lys	Glu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gln	Ser	Pro
785					790					795					800
Arg	Ser	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys	Thr	Arg	His	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Glu
				805					810					815	
Arg	Leu	Trp	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Met	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	His	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn
			820					825					830		
Arg	Ala	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Pro	Gln	Phe	Lys	Lys	Val	Val	Phe	Gln
							840					845			
Glu	Phe	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Thr	Gln	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Glu	Leu
						855					860				
Asn	Glu	His	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Ala	Glu	Val	Glu
865					870					875					880
Asp	Asn	Ile	Met	Val	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ser	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Ser
				885					890					895	
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Gln	Gly	Ala
				900					905					910	
Glu	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asn	Phe	Val	Lys	Pro	Asn	Glu	Thr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Phe
							920						925		

Trp	Lys	Val	Gln	His	His	Met	Ala	Pro	Thr	Lys	Asp	Glu	Phe	Asp	Cys
930						935					940				
Lys	Ala	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Val	His
945					950					955					960
Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Cys	His	Thr	Asn	Thr	Leu	Asn
				965					970					975	
Pro	Ala	His	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Gln	Glu	Phe	Ala	Leu	Phe	Phe
			980					985					990		
Thr	Ile	Phe	Asp	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Glu	Asn	Met	Glu
	995					1000						1005			
Arg	Asn	Cys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Cys	Asn	Ile	Gln	Met	Glu	Asp	Pro	Thr	
1010						1015					1020				
Phe	Lys	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Phe	His	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Met	
1025						1030					1035				
Asp	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Val	Met	Ala	Gln	Asp	Gln	Arg	Ile	Arg	
1040						1045					1050				
Trp	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Met	Gly	Ser	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	
1055						1060					1065				
His	Phe	Ser	Gly	His	Val	Phe	Thr	Val	Arg	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Tyr	
1070						1075					1080				
Lys	Met	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Val	Phe	Glu	Thr	Val	
1085						1090					1095				
Glu	Met	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ile	Trp	Arg	Val	Glu	Cys	Leu	
1100						1105					1110				
Ile	Gly	Glu	His	Leu	His	Ala	Gly	Met	Ser	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	
1115						1120					1125				
Tyr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Cys	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Ser	Gly	His	
1130						1135					1140				
Ile	Arg	Asp	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Trp	
1145						1150					1155				
Ala	Pro	Lys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	His	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	
1160						1165					1170				
Trp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Ser	Trp	Ile	Lys	Val	Asp	Leu	Leu	
1175						1180					1185				
Ala	Pro	Met	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gln	
1190						1195					1200				
Lys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ile	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ser	
1205						1210					1215				
Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Lys	Trp	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gly	
1220						1225					1230				
Thr	Leu	Met	Val	Phe	Phe	Gly	Asn	Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Lys	
1235						1240					1245				
His	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Leu	
1250						1255					1260				
His	Pro	Thr	His	T											

-continued

1325	1330	1335
Lys Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Phe Gln Lys Thr Met Lys Val Thr		
1340	1345	1350
Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Met Tyr		
1355	1360	1365
Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly His Gln Trp		
1370	1375	1380
Thr Leu Phe Phe Gln Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn		
1385	1390	1395
Gln Asp Ser Phe Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu		
1400	1405	1410
Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Gln Ser Trp Val His Gln		
1415	1420	1425
Ile Ala Leu Arg Met Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu		
1430	1435	1440

Tyr

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 585

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

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1	5	10 15
Glu Asn Phe Lys Ala Leu Val Leu Ile Ala Phe Ala Gln Tyr Leu Gln		
20	25	30
Gln Cys Pro Phe Glu Asp His Val Lys Leu Val Asn Glu Val Thr Glu		
35	40	45
Phe Ala Lys Thr Cys Val Ala Asp Glu Ser Ala Glu Asn Cys Asp Lys		
50	55	60
Ser Leu His Thr Leu Phe Gly Asp Lys Leu Cys Thr Val Ala Thr Leu		
65	70	75 80
Arg Glu Thr Tyr Gly Glu Met Ala Asp Cys Cys Ala Lys Gln Glu Pro		
85	90	95
Glu Arg Asn Glu Cys Phe Leu Gln His Lys Asp Asp Asn Pro Asn Leu		
100	105	110
Pro Arg Leu Val Arg Pro Glu Val Asp Val Met Cys Thr Ala Phe His		
115	120	125
Asp Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Leu Lys Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Ile Ala Arg		
130	135	140
Arg His Pro Tyr Phe Tyr Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Phe Phe Ala Lys Arg		
145	150	155 160
Tyr Lys Ala Ala Phe Thr Glu Cys Cys Gln Ala Ala Asp Lys Ala Ala		
165	170	175
Cys Leu Leu Pro Lys Leu Asp Glu Leu Arg Asp Glu Gly Lys Ala Ser		
180	185	190
Ser Ala Lys Gln Arg Leu Lys Cys Ala Ser Leu Gln Lys Phe Gly Glu		
195	200	205
Arg Ala Phe Lys Ala Trp Ala Val Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Arg Phe Pro		
210	215	220
Lys Ala Glu Phe Ala Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Val Thr Asp Leu Thr Lys		
225	230	235 240
Val His Thr Glu Cys Cys His Gly Asp Leu Leu Glu Cys Ala Asp Asp		

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245								250				255				
Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Glu	Asn	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ile	Ser	
			260						265				270			
Ser	Lys	Leu	Lys	Glu	Cys	Cys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ser	His	
			275						280				285			
Cys	Ile	Ala	Glu	Val	Glu	Asn	Asp	Glu	Met	Pro	Ala	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ser	
			290						295				300			
Leu	Ala	Ala	Asp	Phe	Val	Glu	Ser	Lys	Asp	Val	Cys	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Ala	
			305						310				315			
Glu	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Phe	Leu	Gly	Met	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Arg	
			325						330				335			
Arg	His	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Lys	Thr		
			340						345				350			
Tyr	Glu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Pro	His	Glu	
			355						360				365			
Cys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Asp	Glu	Phe	Lys	Pro	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Pro	
			370						375				380			
Gln	Asn	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gln	Asn	Cys	Glu	Leu	Phe	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gly	Glu	
			385						390				395			
Tyr	Lys	Phe	Gln	Asn	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Pro	
			405						410				415			
Gln	Val	Ser	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gly	Lys	
			420						425				430			
Val	Gly	Ser	Lys	Cys	Cys	Lys	His	Pro	Glu	Ala	Lys	Arg	Met	Pro	Cys	
			435						440				445			
Ala	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Asn	Gln	Leu	Cys	Val	Leu	His	
			450						455				460			
Glu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Val	Ser	Asp	Arg	Val	Thr	Lys	Cys	Cys	Thr	Glu	Ser	
			465						470				475			
Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Arg	Pro	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Glu	Thr	
			485						490				495			
Tyr	Val	Pro	Lys	Glu	Phe	Asn	Ala	Glu	Thr	Phe	Thr	Phe	His	Ala	Asp	
			500						505				510			
Ile	Cys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln	Ile	Lys	Lys	Gln	Thr	Ala	
			515						520				525			
Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Val	Lys	His	Lys	Pro	Lys	Ala	Thr	Lys	Glu	Gln	Leu	
			530						535				540			
Lys	Ala	Val	Met	Asp	Asp	Phe	Ala	Ala	Phe	Val	Glu	Lys	Cys	Cys	Lys	
			545						550				555			
Ala	Asp	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Cys	Phe	Ala	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Leu	Val	
			565						570				575			
Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu								
			580						585							

The invention claimed is:

1. A polypeptide comprising a modified von Willebrand Factor (VWF),

wherein the amino acid sequence of the modified VWF is identical to a human VWF sequence except for a modified D' domain, wherein the modified D' domain has at least one mutation relative to the amino acid sequence of positions 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2,

wherein the at least one mutation within the D' domain comprises at least one amino acid substitution at a position selected from the group consisting of 779, 781,

793, 794, 796, 798, 802, 818, 819, 825, 835, 838 and 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2,

and wherein the binding affinity of the polypeptide comprising the modified VWF to Factor VIII (FVIII) is higher than that of a reference human VWF polypeptide, wherein the amino acid sequence of the reference polypeptide comprises positions 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2.

2. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the amino acid substitution within the D' domain is selected from the group

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consisting of Asp779Asn, Leu781Pro, Gln793Arg, Asn794Lys, Met802Arg, Met802Lys, Glu818Ala, Glu818Lys, Asn819Lys, Glu835Gln, Pro838Lys, and Asp853Asn, wherein the amino acid numbering refers to SEQ ID NO:2.

3. The polypeptide of claim 1, further comprising a half-life enhancing protein (HLEP).

4. The polypeptide of claim 3, wherein said HLEP is an albumin.

5. The polypeptide of claim 4, wherein the N-terminus of the albumin is fused to the C-terminus of the modified VWF amino acid sequence.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 1.

7. A complex comprising a Factor VIII molecule and the polypeptide of claim 1.

8. The complex of claim 7 wherein the Factor VIII molecule comprises the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:37, and wherein the dissociation constant K_D of the complex is less than 90% of the dissociation constant K_D of a complex of the reference polypeptide and the Factor VIII molecule of SEQ ID NO:37, wherein the amino acid sequence of the reference polypeptide comprises positions 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2.

9. A method of treating a bleeding disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 1.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the bleeding disorder is von Willebrand's disease (VWD) or hemophilia A.

11. A method of increasing the Factor VIII binding affinity of VWF, comprising modifying a human VWF in a D' domain, wherein the modified D' domain has at least one mutation relative to the amino acid sequence of positions 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2,

wherein the at least one mutation within the D' domain comprises at least one amino acid substitution at a

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position selected from the group consisting of 779, 781, 793, 794, 796, 798, 802, 818, 819, 825, 835, 838 and 853 of the VWF amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2,

and wherein the binding affinity of the polypeptide comprising the modified VWF to Factor VIII (FVIII) is higher than that of a reference human VWF polypeptide, wherein the amino acid sequence of the reference polypeptide comprises positions 764 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:2.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein at least one acidic residue of the VWF D' domain is replaced with a neutral or basic amino acid, or wherein at least one neutral residue of the VWF D' domain is replaced with a basic amino acid.

13. A method for increasing the half-life of Factor VIII, comprising mixing the Factor VIII with the modified VWF polypeptide of claim 1.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said modified VWF polypeptide further comprises a half-life enhancing protein (HLEP).

15. A method of preparing a complex comprising FVIII and a modified VWF, comprising mixing a Factor VIII polypeptide with the polypeptide of claim 1.

16. A polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of claim 1.

17. A plasmid or vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 16.

18. The plasmid or vector of claim 17, said plasmid or vector being an expression vector.

19. A host cell comprising the polynucleotide of claim 16.

20. A method of producing a modified VWF, comprising:
(a) culturing the host cell of claim 19 under conditions such that the modified VWF is expressed; and
(b) optionally recovering the modified VWF from the host cells or from the culture medium.

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